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Tower Views

by Clearway

We 'See' With Thoughts

Czech Checks on Optimism

A Book We Should Know

¶ **"Seeing" Things**—"Nobody on this trip saw any more than I did," declares Adolph Keifer, referred to as a "blind" German manufacturer. With his daughter he arrives in New York from a 39,000-mile world sightseeing trip. "One of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen is Sydney, Australia," he declares. One of the reasons given for his ability to see is his daughter's ability to explain, but even so the "seeing" is as truly a mental process as the "seeing" of images on the retina of the eyes. • There are many Helen Kellers in the world—individuals who, by refusing to accept limitations of "lost senses," prove there is a reservoir beyond matter that men may tap for victory over so-called physical handicaps.

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—Much ado is made among Sudeten Germans in Eger, Czechoslovakia, as the bodies of political colleagues (slain while defying a military order) are borne past. On each coffin is a wreath from the German Leader, symbolical of the interest of the Reich in the German minorities of central Europe. Shops are closed; 50,000 Sudeten Germans line the streets. The leader of the Sudeten National Socialists, Konrad Henlein, delivers the oration. Party men in black boots, riding breeches and gray shirts patrol the streets. It is an occasion fraught with danger to Europe; a time when cold politicians usually scrape the bow of sentiment over taut strings of mob emotion to influence the tone of opinion.

• **As the procession moves** through the German-dominated city, Czech troops stand ready within the barracks to discourage any "emergency"; and from Germany come protests against Czech planes reported on the wrong side of the Czech-Reich frontier; and the German press protests against the suggestion of pacific influences in London, saying: "Peace was never threatened by us, so no credit is due to England for saving it." But the procession passes, and in its wake comes a lull. Europe waits, watches, uncertainly. It knows what Czechoslovakia will do. Troop concentrations carry out its official pronouncements that it will fight for its democratic rights. It believes it knows what Germans want, if the German press speaks frankly. But it does not know what Herr Hitler may do. One man seems for the moment to hold in his palm the Kohinoor of European peace. But Kohinoors before now have swayed those who gaze.

¶ **Briefs**—Reliable sources in Vienna report an undercurrent of dissatisfaction over the disorganization of business and trade in Austria due to the anti-Jewish policy.

•Tokyo reports complete control of the Tientsin-Pukow railway—a preliminary step toward consolidating the Japanese-patrolled areas controlling Nanking and Shanghai.

•In Paris United States Ambassador Bullitt denies that France has asked for American co-operation in the Franco-British effort to preserve peace in Czechoslovakia.

•Mexico reads a proclamation signed by President Cardenas declaring that the "revolution lacks justification," and as though to prove it, the Government moves more troops into the state of San Luis Potosi to quell the insurrection.

¶ **"If Only People Would Read It!"**—This book of which we speak was written to furnish light, heat, and power to mankind, says Frederick K. Stamm in discussing "The Best Seller Nobody Reads" in his article published in the June Forum. There's enough dynamite in it, he says, to shatter old superstitious orthodoxy, quarrelsome sectarianism, our modern social order, our blundering international relationships, our unbrotherly industrial relations. It's a book that imparts strength, courage, comfort, hope, warmth in place of selfishness, smallness, sin. Its language is fluid and literary. It is the one book "which gathers within its pages all the great spiritual forces of the world which are waiting to be unlocked." It contains the greatest picture gallery in the world. It exalts those qualities which men must adopt to make a better, more livable world. Without it "moral life becomes a barren expediency, the world a puzzle, death a horror, and eternity a blank." And so, the writer plaintively urges: "If only people would read it!"

• **Ah, but people do read it**; vast numbers of them; read it faithfully, understandingly, devotedly. And, because they find in its pages healing for the nation, the world is steadily growing better, longevity is increasing, society is looking for better things, men are seeking better to follow the rule of justice; sickness has lost many of its terrors. Ah, yes, there's much more than inspiration and guidance in this book, this Bible. There are demonstrable rules. And men are proving by demonstration its present practical utility. Thus works reveal the worth of the Word!

Candidate

© Bachrach

Maj. Richard Whitcomb
Expected to Announce Candidacy for Republican Nomination for Bay State Governorship

Bay State G. O. P. Grooms Whitcomb For Governorship

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A drive to fuse Republican factions behind a new, politically untried leader was uncovered today when it was learned that Maj. Richard Whitcomb, Boston's unofficial City Manager, is prepared to announce his candidacy for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination.

Although Mr. Whitcomb, who never until this year has been in public life, has not yet personally made known his intentions, friends are preparing for his announcement within a short time. Having canvassed the field thoroughly, these friends are convinced Mr. Whitcomb, as a new figure, can capture the public's imagination and lead a Re-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Boston has a two-man government, says a description of Major Whitcomb's activities: Boston Page.

Senate Watches For Filibuster On Wages Bill

House Votes Measure by 314 to 97 in Long Noisy Session

May Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25 — The question of the hour in Washington is: will Southern Senators filibuster against the wage-hour bill, which passed the House yesterday by a three-to-one vote?

The House passed the far-reaching legislation in a turbulent, uproarious session that ran from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. and that frequently got so disorderly as to make it necessary to suspend business. Fighting the bill every inch of the way was a Southern bloc which demanded differentials to protect the industry of the South. The bloc went down to defeat but not before angry words were exchanged and forecasts made that when the measure comes to the Senate either the differentials will be restored or a filibuster will develop which will halt not only this bill but the rest of the legislative program of the Seventy-fifth Congress.

Vote 314 to 97

The House final vote was 314 to 97.

The bill passed the House one year to the day after President Roosevelt sent to Congress his original message declaring "the time has arrived . . . to extend the frontiers of social progress." But Mr. Roosevelt did not ask for a rigid measure which offered no differentials between the lower wages and longer hours of Southern areas and the North. He asked for a bill "having due regard for local and geographic diversities."

Such a bill was passed by the Senate last summer, providing flexible differentials and setting up an independent Labor Standards Board which would take local conditions into consideration before imposing a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours. In other respects, however, the Senate bill was more drastic than that of the House.

Congress must act fast now to

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

Cattle Ranching Resurgent As Roundup Goes 'Modern'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DODGE CITY, Kan.—Spring roundup time in the southwest cattle domain this year finds a resurgent industry and a changed one.

Where farmers mingle from Arkansas to the Big Bend country of Texas, there is less talk about running combines and more about running cattle, than there has been for the last five years. But it is not only that farmers are turning back to livestock after a swing to wheat; ranching itself has changed. It has become "big business" in organization.

Although chuck wagons still roll from valley to valley as cowmen round up "the stuff," back of this is an organization that reflects an industrial age. Big ranches require business management. Many now have their auditors and equip their offices with modern business machines.

More automobiles will be found on a ranch than ponies. Even the chuck wagon is a truck. The up-to-the-minute ranches in Texas which run upward of 300,000 acres use short-wave radio communication, or telephones.

In the Colorado cattle country the branding iron has been replaced by an apparatus that uses chemicals. Need for extensive fences has been reduced by electrically charged wires.

The cowboy too has undergone a change. On many ranches he'll turn out to be a college graduate, or at least a student at an agricultural college.

About the only performer in this typically prairie scene that hasn't surrendered to this mechanical age is the steer. His manners haven't changed. He still loses his poise when thunder crashes through the arroyos. He still shows his mood when he dislikes the smell of a cow pony.

States Policy

By a Staff Artist

W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister, Who Maintains Canada's Freedom of Britain in Deciding War Policy

Canadian Policy In Event of War Held Independent

OTTAWA, May 25 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons that Canada is not committed either to go to war or even to remain neutral where Great Britain is involved.

Making a long-awaited statement on Canada's foreign policy, the Prime Minister described the international outlook as "dark, but not one that calls for despair."

Regarding possibility of war, Mr. Mackenzie King made three main points on Canada's position:

1. As an independent Nation, Canada is not likely to atatack or be attacked.

2. As a member of the League of Nations, Canada will not be drawn into war through application of League penalties because the sanctions articles of the League covenant "have ceased to have effect."

3. As a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canada has commitments either to engage in war or remain neutral. If a situation arises where warlike action is proposed, it will be a matter for the Canadian Parliament to decide.

Canada is not bound by the decisions of the United Kingdom, on foreign policy, the Prime Minister said.

"Incidentally," he added, "may I say the time has come to cease speaking of the 'Dominions' as if they were some peculiar half-fledged type of community, and all alike in their interests and views.

"Such a usage leads to confusion at best and to alibis and misrepresentations at worst. South Africa is South Africa; New Zealand is New Zealand; Australia is Australia, and Canada is Canada, and it will help to good understanding if that elementary fact is borne in mind."

British Offer Plan to Settle Sudeten Issue

Would Send Observer to Czechoslovakian Section Where Crisis Arose

Backed by Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25—The British Government proposes to send an observer to the Sudeten German area if the Czech Government will agree, The Christian Science Monitor learns. The French and German Governments are already understood to have considered a similar step.

News of this effort to settle the German-Czech tension over the German minorities in Czechoslovakia is regarded as all the more significant in diplomatic circles as the idea originated with the Germans themselves. It started with an article in the Völkischer Beobachter over the week end which advocated that British officers should go to the Czech-German frontier in much the same role as they fulfilled for some time on the Portuguese and Spanish frontier to report any illegal trahsport of arms to Spanish Insurgents.

The idea appealed to Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, who immediately put forward the plan for an international commission.

Czechs Want Guarantees

When Lord Halifax discussed it yesterday with Herbert von Dircksen, the German Ambassador, it transpired that the German Government would insist on being represented on the international commission, so Lord Halifax reverted to the original Beobachter idea of a purely British commission.

The French have agreed, so have the Germans. The Czechs are anxious to know what the Commission's duties would be before accepting. In particular, they do not want the commission as a substitute for the partial precautionary mobilization decreed last week end. If they are to be told to demobilize, they want specific guarantees from France and Britain as an alternative.

Guard Until After Election

It is understood here that though this question does not arise in connection with the proposal for an observer, Konrad Henlein is demanding the withdrawal of Czech troops as a preliminary condition before he will agree to negotiate. The Czechs, however, say that this is impossible until after Sunday's elections are over as their presence is the only guarantee that order will be kept.

The observer's duties are understood to include keeping watch on the situation and reporting any circumstance calculated to lead to increase of tension. It is apparently intended that it should operate only on the Czech side of the frontier.

Diplomatic circles see in the Brit-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Former TVA Chief Is Heard

Wide World

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Ousted Chairman
Returns to Washington to Testify Before a Congressional Committee. Here He Is Seen at a Press Conference After His Removal by President Roosevelt. For 13 Years President of Antioch College Before His TVA Appointmnt, He Had Formerly Headed Two Successful Engineering Firms and Was Called by President Roosevelt in 1933 "the Best Qualified Man He Could Find in the Country"

Harlan Coal Operator Tells Of Dues Paid to Fight Unions

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., May 25—A Harlan County coal operator turned Government witness provided the foundation for the conspiracy case against 22 of his colleagues which a battery of young New Deal lawyers proceeded today to develop methodically before a jury of Kentucky farmers and small-town merchants.

Wasting no time once the preliminary speeches to the jury in the Harlan labor trial were over, the Government drove straight at the heart of the whole case in a vital effort to prove that the employers of one of the richest coal-producing areas of the Country deliberately planned and financed a campaign of brutal intimidation of labor to keep unions out of Harlan County.

They sketched in with their first witnesses yesterday a picture of operators meeting regularly in a room across the street from the Harlan County Courthouse, which were sometimes attended by a Deputy Sheriff in their employ, and within sight of a "whispering room" in the Courthouse itself, where the Government will attempt to prove that a score of Harlan beatings, kidnapings, and murders were planned.

Today Clinton C. Ball, jailer of Harlan County from 1934 to 1938, testified that he frequently, almost daily, saw together on the streets of Harlan, going in and out of the Sheriff's office, and in and out of the office of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association four men involved in the conspiracy charge—Pearl Bashan, one of the operator defendants, George S. Ward, Secretary of the Association, Ben Unthank, Deputy Sheriff employed directly by the Association, and Theodore Middleton, Sheriff.

He said the Sheriff's suite of four offices included a small room known in Harlan as the "whispering room" from the window of which one could see the windows of the office of the Coal Operators' Association.

Mr. Ball also testified that practically all of the Deputy Sheriffs of Harlan County were around the courthouse the day before Bennett Musick, the son of Marshall Musick, was killed in February, 1937. He further related in detail an incident which occurred on Jan. 31, 1937, when two Deputy Sheriffs brought a man named Green Cornett to the jail before the non-fatal shooting of Marshall Musick, labor organizer. He said Mr. Cornett told him that two Deputies, Frank White and Fayette Cox, had come to his house looking for Bennett Musick and, failing to find him, brought Mr. Cornett to the jail and demanded his imprisonment on the ground that he was drunk. Mr. Ball refused to accept the prisoner although he said Mr. Cornett pleaded to be jailed because he was afraid he would be killed.

More important than these incidents concerned with the shooting of members of the Musick family was the testimony linking Pearl Bashan and George Ward of the Operators Association with the Sheriff and his best known Deputy, testimony apparently deemed so important by defense counsel that they immediately demanded a recess to give them a chance to go over the details with the defendants. The Ball testimony followed the line suggested yesterday by Albert J. Asbury, a Harlan County coal operator and a former member of the Executive Committee of the Operators Association, who has turned witness for

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Alaskan Fishermen Threaten War in Open Sea on Japanese

SEATTLE, Wash., May 25 (AP)—Alaskan fishermen prepared to arm today to fight Japanese boats said to be encroaching on one of the world's richest fishing areas.

The Pacific Coast Codfish Company announced it would dispatch 24 high-powered rifles and ammunition to its crews aboard two American ships in the Bristol Bay area of the Bering Sea in response to wireless appeals for arms.

Threat of open warfare between American and Japanese fishermen spread quickly on the Seattle waterfront. The Alaskan Fishermen's Union announced it would send immediate reinforcements aboard the ships Mt. McKinley and La Merced today for southwestern Alaska.

"We will not fool around any longer with this Japanese situation," William Hicker, Secretary of the Union, said.

"The fishermen are angry and will take action to drive the Japanese out. Our men going north will be ready for action."

He said he had been advised there were 15 Japanese boats within eight miles of the American shore, and that they were making trips to shore "when no one is looking."

Other recent advices from Alaska said Japanese cannery vessels had their nets and gear st tched out for miles in Bristol Bay.

Japan recently promised the United States not to fish for salmon in the Alaskan area but the agreement did not apply to crab fishing outside the three-mile limit. The Americans involved in the dispute with Japanese are salmon fishermen.

G. W. Shields, Secretary of the Codfish Company, said the shipment of rifles and ammunition would be sent "secretly as we don't want them intercepted on the way." The arms consignment will be for the ships Sophie Christenson and Charles R. Wilson, now in the Bering Sea fishing waters.

Seafaring men said they knew of no law authorizing fishermen to arm and shoot, nor of any law to prevent them shooting on the high seas beyond the three-mile limit.

N. J. Bill Asks 'Sitdown' Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 25—The Assembly today has before it a labor relations bill that would make stay-in and sit-down strikes unlawful which was passed unanimously by the Senate last night. The Upper House acted after hearing both sides on the proposal with Louis Marciante, spokesman for the State Federation of Labor of which he is President, and E. W. Wollmuth, for employers as Executive Vice-President of the Newark Chamber of Commerce. The Senate sponsor for the bill was Senator Arthur Foran, Republican.

Assembly action was not expected before next week, and in this Chamber, it is believed the proposal will meet with considerable opposition. Its anti-stay-in clause would make persons participating in such strike action liable to prosecution on a charge of high misdemeanor, punishable by a 15-year prison sentence. The bill lists as "unfair" practices the use of labor spies, black-listing of union members, interference by employers with employee organization and refusal to bargain collectively or discuss grievances with employee representatives. It would set up a three-member State board, representative of labor, employer, and "neutral" forces, appointed by the Governor for a three-year term at $5,000 a year.

Simultaneously the Court of Errors and Appeals today had ruled out from picketing operations the use of the word "scab" as an "objectionable and scurrilous" term. The basis of the ruling was the shouting of this word from a sound truck operated by the American Newspaper Guild during the Bayonne Times strike in Bayonne, N. J. The strike has since been settled.

The opinion modifies a previous chancery injunction which prohibited the use of a sound truck, ruling that these are permissible in labor disputes.

Economics in the News

When Americans Protected the Czechs—The 1918 March Through Russia Which Caused U. S. Intervention in Siberia—War's Footnote

By H. B. E.

It used to be the grumble that economics had displaced politics altogether. Now there is no more economics! At least in New York I find that even the ticker waits upon the news from Europe. Businessmen and bankers who used to ask, "Well, what do you think of things?" now ask, "What do you know about the Czechs?"

Precisely this question has just been asked of me in an office which is dedicated to high finance. It was, of course, just a conversational opening. From long experience an inquiring reporter knows that questions are often asked for the purpose of providing and not eliciting replies. But, just as a memory test, I decided to take the ball myself. I suggested that I did not think the United States would again intervene on behalf of the Czechs, with the emphasis on the "again." The reply came as I expected: "What do you mean, again?" Memories are as short as that. For just 20 years ago the United States sent an expeditionary force to Vladivostok in order to protect a Czechoslovakian army in Siberia en route for the western front.

The story had the makings of a dramatic footnote to the World War. Instead it was a tragi-comedy. Czechoslovakia was then part of Austria-Hungary, and the Czechs were fighting on the side of the Central Powers against Russia. When the Russian front collapsed after the November, 1917, Revolution, the Czechs by the thousand came over the line, not to celebrate any victory, but to change sides!

In 1918 the Czechs, I think, were the only troops who were not war-weary. For them the war had only just started. Fighting for the Central Powers was a half-hearted business to a people who regarded both Germany and Austria as oppressors. In Paris the tocsin of freedom had already been sounded in the Allied promise to give them statehood.

Problem: How to join forces with the Allies? A theater of war blocked the westward route; for, though the Russians had started to fight one another, there was not much chance that the Czechs as a separate unit could make any dent upon the massed German armies. They wanted to join up with the French. Their only route, therefore, was a 20,000-mile passage through European and Asiatic Russia to Vladivostok, thence by sea to a French port. This exodus began in 1918.

The Czechs' real trouble started when they reached Siberia. For two years they then got stuck on the Trans-Siberian railroad with the troops and squabbling missions of half a dozen countries and a civil war in which regimes appeared and disappeared overnight. In Siberia everything was forgotten—instructions, the fact that the war was over, the western front. The Czechs, as full of audacity as ever, imagined that they could help the Allied cause in other ways besides waiting at Vladivostok for imaginary ships. They sought to prevent military stores from falling into the hands of former German and Austrian prisoners of war. They tried to impede anti-democratic movements in Siberia. If they opposed the Bolshevists, they also opposed the last of the White Guardists, Admiral Kolchak, and, in fact, captured him, and handed him over to the Bolshevists.

It was to help the battling Czechs on their roundabout way to the western front that President Wilson authorized the Intervention of 1918. In charge was Gen. William S. Graves. A few years ago the General wrote up the adventure in the form of a book, and he concluded that he did not know what he was supposed to accomplish! The Czechs certainly required no protection. At one time they were practically in control of Siberia. And, far from wanting to go to Europe, they had decided not to leave Siberia two months before the Japanese and Americans decided to send troops to help them get out!

So the story of the Czech odyssey was not as dramatic as it might have been. It was the World War's great anticlimax. Or, as Newton D. Baker more elegantly put it, "The Siberian situation will always illustrate the eccentricities of a remote and irrational emanation from the central madness of a warring world." Out of the episode came nothing but broken reputations, Russian resentment, and a good novel by William Gerhardi, "Futility."

After the legions had all gone to their respective homelands, the Siberians set up a Far Eastern Republic, which, as one would now say, was the Charlie McCarthy for Moscow. I used to visit this Republic occasionally. On one occasion a friend of mine said that he intended to write a book about it. "This is a nine days' wonder state, and then my book will be the only one about it." He was right. Henry Kittredge Norton's book was the only book in the English language on the government that succeeded the Czech invasion.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, May 25, 1938

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	9
Doing Our Part	
[With Swedish Translation]	
Let's Examine Democracy	10
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
New Hampshire Letter	11
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Radio Timetable	12
Shopping Column	12
Schedule of Past Mail Steamers	12
Arts and Theater Reviews	13
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

Consumer Research: New Style	2
Presenting Mrs. Post	3
Balancing the Budget Scales	4
It's All in the Viewpoint!	5
Will the Churches Unite?	6
Order: Magazine Editorial	7
For the Benefit of Mankind	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

'Dictatorship' By Lilienthal, Morgan Says

Ex-TVA Chief Is Heard by Joint Committee of Congress

Six Charges Made

Former Chairman Says Two Associates Never Voted Against Each Other

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Congressional airing of the Tennessee Valley Authority feud opened today with charges of "habitual, petty dictatorship" and of deliberate personal enmity launched against David E. Lilienthal by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former Chairman.

Dr. Morgan, who was removed by President Roosevelt in March, after he refused to substantiate his charges at the White House, told the special Joint Congressional Committee that Mr. Lilienthal had a "habit of hypocrisy and of arbitrariness, misrepresentation, and surveillance over the Chairman" made possible through his "control of the vote" of the third director, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan.

Not once in the four and a half years he was on the TVA Board did Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan vote against each other, Dr. Morgan said.

Although Mr. Lilienthal was in the large audience in the Senate caucus room that heard Dr. Morgan make his initial charges, he will not be given a chance to tell his side of the story until later. The 10-man Committee voted to hear all Dr. Morgan has to say without interrupting him, and then to call Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan to the stand before cross-examination begins.

Suitcase of Statements

Dr. Morgan came to the hearing with a suitcase containing copies of 13 separate statements he expects to read to the committee. One has 103 pages. After he has had time to consult TVA files, as the committee gave him permission to do last week, he will have more, he said.

The first of Dr. Morgan's statements contained the six charges against the other two directors which he expects to back up with specific details as the hearing progresses. They are:

"1. Inaccurate and misrepresentative reports to the President, the Congress, and the public.

"2. Mismanagement of the power program.

"3. Lack of candor in statements to the Congress and the public concerning the power program.

"4. Improper and misleading accounting, reporting, and publicity in reference to the 'yardstick' program.

"5. Collusion, conspiracy, and mismanagement in administration.

"6. Subservience to political and other special interests."

"No Bribes" Involved

These general charges were prefaced by an explanation from the former Chairman that no bribes or financial profit were involved.

"There are other and more subtle forms of failure to meet a public trust which are no less a menace to good government," he declared. "My charges relate to the execution of public duty and responsibility by the majority of the Board. This has not been open, candid, fair and straightforward and hence it has not been honest administration of a great public trust."

Getting down to specific complaints, Dr. Morgan charged Mr. Lilienthal with deliberately endeavoring to cause suspicion in the thoughts both of people in and out of the TVA organization and of Members of Congress that the Chairman was in secret collusion with the utility interests.

Although he was titular Chairman of the directors, Dr. Morgan said Mr. Lilienthal had denied him freedom to consult a former Insull engineer, then in the employ of the TVA, in preparing himself for a conference with the President in September, 1936, on the future power policy of the authority. He charged that the reason Mr. Lilienthal denied him this right was not because G. W. Hamilton, the engineer in question, had been with Insull but because he had pointed out "the serious waste in money in the electrical distribution program," leading to an "acute issue" in the TVA.

At the same time, Mr. Lilienthal was puting trust, Dr. Morgan said, in W. I. Nichols, chief of the Authority's Division of Electrical Development, who had directed publicity for 150 Insull companies, some of it for the purpose of defeating and discrediting public ownership of power.

Dr. Morgan consulted Mr. Hamilton personally without consent of Mr. Lilienthal.

Habit of Conferences

Mr. Lilienthal, the former Chairman declared, developed a "confirmed habit of holding important conferences, developing programs, and forming far-reaching policies without Board approval."

Even his letters to the President, Dr. Morgan held, have been filled with "half truths, misrepresentations, and near falsehoods."

In the Boston Section:

Dean Holmes traces jobs to Hurley.

Club women hear Ruth Bryan Rohde.

Cross begins Connecticut relief reforms.

American shipping lines pictured in poor shape.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

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Plea to Protect Healing Freedom Made in New York

By Wyona Dashwood
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24—The Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York in a letter to Edward F. Corsi, Chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare, today offered an amendment to the proposal before the Corsi Committee to write State health insurance into the Constitution.

"We don't ask any favors of the Constitutional Convention on behalf of the Christian Scientists of this State," the letter, which was written by B. Palmer Lewis, of the Committee, reads:

"We do insist, however, that no laws shall be passed which would deprive Christian Scientists of the right to seek healing through spiritual means in the practice of the religious tenets of their church, and that no laws shall be passed which put or tend to put them within the power of the medical profession. This liberty of action is a right, the preservation of which under our Constitutional guarantees should appeal to all citizens irrespective of their particular religious beliefs, or lack thereof.

"The idea of equal opportunity with respect to healing methods is well established today and should be recognized by this Constitutional Convention in the present bill opening the way for a State-wide system of health insurance."

Text of Proposal

The proposal before the Committee on Social Welfare reads as follows:

"To amend Section Nine of Article VIII of the Constitution in that this section shall not prevent the State from furnishing aid, care, and support to its needy inhabitants or the Legislature providing through compulsory insurance, benefits or otherwise against the hazards of unemployment, sickness, and old age."

The amendment urged by the Christian Science Committee on Publication would add to this as follows:

"Providing any plan or system of compulsory insurance enacted by the Legislature for the protection of the health of the people of the State shall exempt persons who rely upon spiritual means of healing in accordance with the religious tenets of any church."

Smith Proposals

Alfred E. Smith moved to center stage today and told the Constitutional Convention how to go about its business.

The 168 delegates droned into their seventh week of sessions last night with a new slate of propositions that brought the total of proposed basic law changes well within the 400 mark.

It was all swiftly put away by Mr. Smith in a statement which, save for three recommendations he has made, was his initial contribution to the proceedings.

"In my opinion," he said, "few changes in the present Constitution are needed, and any idea of a complete revision seems to me to be a waste of effort.

"I do not believe that any complete constitutional revision will have the support of the public. The opponents of the various proposals which are incorporated will unite in opposition to the entire document and beat it.

"What we need, and all that we need and that we can possibly get out of this convention, is favorable action on perhaps a dozen revisions, each one of which should be submitted separately this fall."

The Smith chart of procedure would strip revision down to six essentials: reapportionment, housing, an amendment permitting the consolidation of counties, grade crossing elimination, further prohibition against certain special and local bills, and provision for biennial legislative sessions.

Mr. Smith gave his appraisal of the 1938 redrafting program as one who had been asked repeatedly what "practical results" the convention should seek to accomplish in the light of his long experience as a legislator. Three-time Governor and member of the previous convention of 1915, his decision to speak after waiting to see how the affairs of the body shaped up epitomises a consensus among the 168 delegates that the flood of proposals, notwithstanding, the drafting process is getting nowhere and is more an attack of conscience by a conscripted citizen group than a considered contribution to the constitutional framework.

"If the convention will submit a limited number of sensible and needed amendments separately," Mr. Smith urged, "and adjourn on or before August 1, in time for the public to become acquainted with each proposal, we shall have an intelligent vote in November, and I believe practically all of the amendments will be adopted."

Adjournment by July?

If they "go right after it," Mr. Smith held there was no reason why the convention could not close its doors by July 29—the date tentatively set for adjournment. Anything beyond that date, he maintained, would mean that it was "just the old personal equation back at work."

One of the three proposals Mr. Smith has authored for the rewriting would date legislative sessions for the odd-numbered years.

What effect the Smith proposal to limit the work of the convention will have on its pace, was not apparent today.

Roman Catholic Stand

The interest in it was rivalled today only by the statement of position of the Roman Catholic Church on the several proposals before the convention that would modify or abolish the constitutional ban on gambling. A favorite current formula for this is the institution of State lotteries for slum clearance and other social welfare purposes.

Bishop Edmund F. Gibbon of the Roman Catholic Albany Diocese, stated today that this Church would "not agree to any such complete surrender to commercialized gambling.

"It is often alleged," his statement reads, "that the community cannot be legislated into morality. Perhaps not. But the law can and ought to remove incentives to immorality and other grave social evils and can at least minimize them.

"We suggest, therefore, that in addition to the mandate to 'pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section,' the Constitution grant the Legislature broader powers over the subject matter of lotteries and gambling. We believe this should make possible more effective law enforcement."

The Roman Catholic stand is based on that part of Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution which reads: ". . . nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling, book-making or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section."

"While it is conceded, the Bishop states, "that these things are not evil in themselves, but only in their improper use or abuse, it can hardly be denied that in practice, gambling has grown to 'alarming proportions,' and attended with dishonesty as well as moral and social dangers.

"And yet this has happened in spite of Constitutional and legislative provisions. In other words, the present sweeping prohibition of any kind of gambling has not availed to check or lessen the evils. Laws have not been and are not enforced."

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Bride of Ickes Once Employee In Two Bureaus

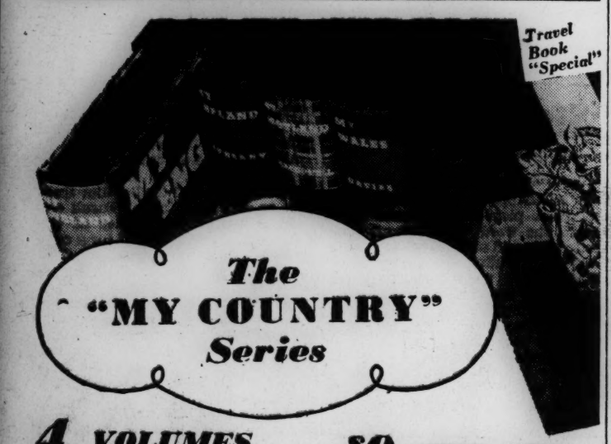
WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, who at 25 has become the youngest Cabinet wife by her marriage yesterday to the Secretary of Interior, has worked in two of her husband's departments.

The Smith College honor student from Milwaukee, Wis., spent four months compiling data on historic buildings and sites for the National Park Service after her graduation in June, 1935. Ten months later, she transferred to the Reclamation Bureau, where she worked another four months searching records for material on dams built by the Department. She became enthusiastic about water law, associates said, and music was also a hobby. She plays tennis well, rides horseback frequently, and is a camera enthusiast.

Former associates of Mrs. Ickes, then Jane Dahlman, praised her as "a good secretary," a serious-minded research worker, and a girl who always got to work on time. A girl who worked with her said she was "gay, charming, and interested in everything."

Friends said that on her visits here in the last year, she had assisted Secretary Ickes in remodeling his Maryland farm home, Headwaters, where she will reside.

Mrs. Ickes was described as a strong New Dealer who agrees with the social theories of her husband.



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The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Los Angeles Prepares a Brilliant Welcome

Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, many thousand strong, are to open their annual convention on June 7 at Los Angeles. The city will give the Nobles an enthusiastic greeting. The assembly will be the Order's fourth in a decade on the Pacific Coast. Miss Patrene La Rosa, a convention aide, is shown with some of the decorative emblems, which will be used lavishly.

Wide World

Presenting Belgium's New Cabinet

The new Government under Belgium's Socialist Premier, Paul Henri Spaak. Pictured (left to right), seated, are Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis, Defense; Henri Marck, Transport; Premier Spaak; M. Dierck, Public Education. Standing are Achille Delattre, Labor and Social Welfare; M. Balthazar, Public Works; M. Merlot, Interior; M. Pholien, Justice; Paul Hymans, Agriculture; M. de Vleesschauwer, Colonies.

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Mrs. Harold L. Ickes

The wedding of the United States Secretary of the Interior to Miss Jane Dahlman brings into the Cabinet family a distinguished alumna of Smith College.

Consulting Council For Mexican Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A Consulting Council of Fine Arts has been established by Presidential decree to advise on the extension of the cultural activities of the Ministry of Education. It will be composed of representatives for music, the plastic arts, the theater, and literature.

By the creation of a central group composed of specialists in each field, it is planned to expand the scope of the programs given in the Palace of Fine Arts and to enlist the services of the originating artists in raising the general cultural level of the people.

Russia's Crop Claims

Soviet Russia claims first rank in the production of potatoes, flax, and hemp.

Wide World

American Visit Commemorated

These Japanese dancers participated in the annual "Black Ship Festival" at Shimoda in recalling the trip of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who opened the ports of Japan 85 years ago, after the Land of the Rising Sun had been isolated from the world for three centuries.

Arizona Camel 60 Years Ago Delivered Butter to Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCKEYE, Ariz.—A woman's account of how she rode a camel on the Arizona desert 60 years ago, and how her father delivered butter to market by camel marked a reunion of early settlers recently at the Palo Verde school, six miles west of here.

It is recorded that camels were taken to Arizona in Civil War days, to supplant the U. S. Army's pack mules in this land of great distances and little water. Previously it had been supposed that the last attempt to use camels for transporting goods was at the Silver King mine in 1876. But it was two years later, in the winter of 1878-79, that Mrs. Holmes' father, James Wilson Davis, took several camel-loads of butter and cheese from his homestead near the mouth of the Hassayampa River, to Phoenix, 50 miles away.

When the Davis family settled on the Hassayampa, five ownerless camels were roaming around. Probably they were part of the band turned loose two years before at the Silver King, nearly 100 miles to the east.

Mr. Davis let one of them, a gentle old female, into his pasture and kept her around as a pet for the children. Mrs. Holmes says that she and her brothers used to crawl all over the animal's back in the corral. Often she would take rides, perched between the two humps.

The only marketable products of the Davis farm were cheese and butter, and Phoenix was the only market. Mr. Davis's one team was a span of oxen, and ox travel was slow. He solved his problem by loading the camel with all she would carry, riding a pony and leading her to town. Since camels were no novelty to Arizonans in those days, his arrival caused no excitement.

This went on until the camel became a mother. The baby camel couldn't make such a long journey and the mother could not be persuaded to leave her offspring.

Thus terminated the last employment of the camel herd imported from the Near East 20 years before, with hopes that they would solve the transportation problem in the Southwest. The experiment failed largely because these Asiatic "ships of the desert" and Yankee mule drivers didn't understand each other. After the camels were liberated they were very unpopular with stockmen because they were said to scare cattle away from waterholes. The last authentic record of one being seen was in 1893.

Marijuana Raid Nets 8 Arrests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 25—Eight arrests and a roundup of more than 200 suspects charged with sale and purchase of marijuana cigarettes in Westchester County, took place here over the week end with State, County, and local police co-operating.

The drive, initiating a fighting campaign against the weed, was under the direction of Walter A. Ferris, District Attorney, and George A. Casey, Sheriff, and among the suspects were several high school boys and girls.

"The raids were a success," Mr. Ferris said, "but we haven't scratched the surface of the marijuana situation, which in Westchester is a serious one. The men charged with selling the dope have been bringing it up from sources in New York City."

Commercial Peace Medal Is Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Presentation of the American Arbitration Association's gold medal "for distinguished service in commercial peace," to Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, featured New York City's observance of National Foreign Trade Week here yesterday.

The award was made in recognition of the part airways have had in promoting peace and good will between the nations whose boundaries they cross, officials said.

Mr. Trippe is the seventh person to receive the Arbitration Association's recognition, the gold medal having previously been awarded to Harry F. Guggenheim, Charles M. Schwab, Frederick Brown, Richard E. Byrd, Frank Gillmore, and Thomas J. Watson.

Special listening groups were planned at various ports of call along the Pan American Airways system throughout Central and South America to hear proceedings of the meeting broadcast over short wave station WIXAL, of Boston. Arrangements also were made for delegates to the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris to receive an account of the presentation.

This Tag System Difficult to 'Fix'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — "Fool and fix proof," declare city officials of the traffic tag system in force here for 10 years. Through a businesslike method that checks and doublechecks on every tag issued, there's no opportunity, it is said, for favoritism or "pull" to overlook traffic violations.

The Comptroller's office controls the traffic tags. They are issued in triplicate, and what occurs to each is carefully watched and recorded. Books of serially numbered tags are handed to the police.

Comes a traffic offense. The original tag is sent to the Traffic Bureau, a duplicate to the Municipal Court, and the third copy goes to the offending motorist. Then with teamwork precision that allows of no cheating the case is followed through until disposed of.

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Argentine and Chilean Amity Expedited in Trade Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—In addition to the decision submitting the Beagle Channel Islands dispute to Washington arbitration, the Chilean visit of Jose Maria Cantilo, Argentine Foreign Minister, also yielded commercial, cultural, and political agreements which will set the future relations of the two countries beyond the reach of suspicion and jealousy.

Both countries have agreed to expedite fulfillment of the conditions of the commercial treaty of 1933. The good work has commenced by mutual trade concessions—more Argentine cattle to lower the price of meat for Chileans and more Chilean timber, dried fruit, and specialized food produce for Argentines.

Abolition of duties in some cases and reductions in others will enable consumers on both sides of the Andes to enjoy the full fruit of these concessions.

Improved communications were long considered necessary to back up a trade pact. Representatives of the two countries are now at work in the Andean passes mapping out new and improving existing highways. The Argentine Government will push ahead with the reconstruction of the Mendoza section of the international railroad by way of the Uspallata Pass.

The restoration of this rail route will do more than anything else to appease Chileans, who for some time suspected that the Argentines were not averse to "exiling" them on the West Coast of South America. President Ortiz realizes the importance of this railroad, also, for he has promised to visit Chile when it is reinaugurated.

Culturally, the two countries have already made much progress. They were among the first of American states to reach an agreement of intellectual co-operation on the bilateral lines recommended by the League of Nations. Now, on the occasion of the Cantilo visit, they have reinforced this with facilities for fresh cultural interchange on the lines recommended by the Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires. The two countries have agreed, in addition to promoting exchange visits of professors and good-will messengers, to eliminate historical and geographical errors in the educational sphere which might prejudice mutual relations.

Another Santiago agreement was to put into practice as soon as possible the mechanism created at the Buenos Aires Conference for the prevention of controversies between American states. Ratification will be expedited mutually, so that a permanent Chilean-Argentine mixed commission can be appointed. This decision has been communicated to all other American states and it is hoped that it will encourage similar initiative by neighbors.

Diplomacy Adds to Sales

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Mme. Gretchen Prochnik

Wife of the Former Austrian Minister to the United States, Who Has Become the Representative of a New York Underwear Firm Since Austria Was Annexed to Germany

Vienna Envoy's Wife Gets Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Mme. Edgar L. G. Prochnik, wife of the former Austrian Minister, has announced to her friends that she has become the local agent for a New York trousseau and lingerie company.

Though her plans for the future are still uncertain, Boston-born Mme. Prochnik hopes to use her new connection as a step to a business of her own. "Next autumn," she says, "I'm going to design tea gowns and negligees for people, and if they want, make them myself."

As a girl, Mme. Prochnik studied costume designing. Later she designed clothes for her four children.

The Prochniks moved from the Austrian Legation into a private house in Georgetown shortly after Reichsführer Hitler entered Vienna.

The former Minister, who was officially known as "Mr. Prochnik, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" is now "Herr Prochnik, Minister Plenipotentiary, Attache, of the German Embassy, under Herr Hans Dieckhoff, the Ambassador.

The Prochniks hope to know what future is in store for them by Sept. 1. Mme. Prochnik wants to stay here in her native country, but says they have no idea just what the German Government's orders will be.

The Prochniks have two married daughters, and a son and daughter in school here. One of the daughters, Mrs. Francis L. Spalding, wife of the American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, is expected home on a visit this week.

Reciprocal Visits Promote Good Will Of Pupils Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Mutual desire to promote understanding between the Netherlands and Belgium is finding expression in reciprocal visits of schoolboys and schoolgirls between the two countries.

Four hundred pupils of Belgian secondary schools came to see their friends in Amsterdam. The young ambassadors of good will were housed in the youth hostels of the City of Amsterdam. Of course, the Mecca of all tourists in the Netherlands, Marken and Volendam, were visited, the Amsterdam canals were sailed and the Rijksmuseum (Imperial Museum) with its art treasures and world-famous pictures by the old masters, such as Rembrandt and Vermeer, was visited.

In order to establish a closer contact between Belgian and Netherlands youth, a party was given in Amsterdam, where the 400 Belgian pupils were welcomed by 500 pupils of Amsterdam secondary schools.

Dewey Squelches Governorship Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Thomas E. Dewey, whose wresting of the District Attorneyship of New York County from Tammany control for the first time in 20 years in the 1937 city elections has made him top-line candidate material for the Republican Party in New York, today had definitely removed himself from the list for Governor this coming fall. In a letter to the Young Men's Republican Club of Albany, the young prosecutor refused its endorsement for the gubernatorial nomination, squelching a growing effort among both up-state and down-state partisans to bring him into the 1938 race.

Mr. Dewey wrote the Young Republicans that he was grateful for the "generous sentiments" of the resolution, they had voted in his behalf.

"I want you to know how much I appreciate your interest," his letter continues. "You should also know, in fairness to your members because of the subject of the resolution, that I am devoting all my time to my duties as District Attorney of the County of New York and am not a candidate for any other office."

Seminoles Ask Huts Instead of Houses

BRIGHTON, Fla., May 25 (AP)—The Cow Creek Seminoles decided today to adopt the white man's civilization in part but made sure they would be allowed to keep on living in their palm-thatched huts and wearing their striped skirts.

They expressed their desires before H. A. Zimmerman of Washington, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a "talk" deep in the Everglades last night, the first conference they have held with United States officials since the Seminole Indian War in 1837.

Richard Osceola, spokesman for 80 tribesmen, told Mr. Zimmerman his people wanted a school, a small hospital, and a community building. They also wanted cattle and horses to ride herd with.

But he asked:

"Is it true that the Government will want us to live in houses like white men and wear clothes like white men if we accept these things from it?"

"It is not true," the official replied.

"Heap good," said the Seminole. "Indians must live in air and sunshine, must dress as fathers dressed."

W. C. T. U. Answers Beer Claims In Point by Point Statement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, May 25—Answering claims put out by brewers in what the W. C. T. U. calls "a nationwide drive of the last 30 days to whitewash the five years' come-back of the beer trade," the temperance organization from headquarters here offers a point by point refutation.

The W. C. T. U. analysis is as follows:

1. "Brewers' claim: Alcoholism is on the decrease. W. C. T. U. refutation: Deaths from alcoholism for the first three years since repeal were 84 per cent greater than for the first three years of prohibition.

2. "Brewers' claim: Arrests for drunkenness have decreased. Refutation: Facts assembled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation contradict this claim, showing the ratio per 100,000 of population charged with intoxication was 102.6 per cent more in 1936 than in 1932.

3. "Brewers' claim: Major crimes have decreased. Refutation: In a recent address, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F. B. I., said that "the last three years have shown the most terrible period of criminal history in the life of America.' Liquorbred arrests in 1936, according to Mr. Hoover's bureau, show urban liquorbred arrests in 1936 as 131 per cent larger than 1932, in a total population but 17 per cent greater than that of the earlier year.

4. "Brewers' claim: Rum-running, hi-jacking, smuggling, etc., wiped out. Refutation: Records of the Internal Revenue Department report a lengthening list of illegal sales and indicate activities of huge illicit distilling rings.

5. "Brewers' claim: Drunken driving is on the decrease. Refutation: Latest investigations reveal alcohol as a factor in 50 to 60 per cent of all fatal accidents, while traffic experts like Robbins B. Stoeckel, research associate in transportation at Yale University, declare that drunken drivers are not blamed for all the damage they do.

6. "Brewers' claim: Beer helps the farmer, industry and employment. Refutation: There are 1,000,000 more unemployed today than when beer came back. The beer makers have diverted more than $9,000,000,000 from retail trade in legitimate products since repeal. Milk consumption has fallen off.

7. "Brewers' claim: Beer pays for education and relief in taxes. Refutation: Every $10 of liquor revenue costs $66.90 in direct expenditure for liquor, not counting social and economic damage of the trade.

8. "Brewers' claim: Beer consumption decreases the demand for hard liquor. Refutation: While consumption of beer increased 32.3 per cent during the last three years, legal hard liquor consumption went up 65.2 per cent."

'Final' Chaco Plan Prepared

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 25 (AP)—Spruille Braden, United States delegate to the Chaco Peace Conference, said yesterday that a "final proposal for a definitive frontier" between Bolivia and Paraguay would be presented to the two nations on Thursday.

The proposal, Mr. Braden said in an address to the American Club, is a neutral project. It will be given to the Foreign Ministers of Bolivia and Paraguay, who have engaged for 100 years in a dispute over their boundaries in the Gran Chaco. From 1932 to 1935 they fought a war in which 130,000 were killed.

Mr. Braden said he believed that a settlement would be reached, but added that if the two countries rejected the proposal, "the mediators will give a full and frank account of the negotiations."

The American emphasized the word "final." He said that the Bolivian Foreign Minister, Diez de Medina, and the Paraguayan Foreign Minister, Cecilio Baez, came here today for "a final negotiations conference." The two Ministers were invited here to get a concrete unanimous neutral proposal, after three years of fruitless negotiations by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay. Both Bolivia and Paraguay have rejected numerous suggestions.

"We have reached a final crucial moment, when a permanent frontier and peace must be established," Mr. Braden said. "Just as before the last Chaco War . . . the opposing forces of Bolivia and Paraguay are in close proximity to each other, the two countries have failed to renew official relations, they are rearming, and they are reported to have military and pari-military effectives in excess of the Protocol (the 1935 Armistice). Of such stuff wars are made."

Insurgent Planes Sink British Ship

MADRID, May 25 (AP)—The 1,251-ton British freighter Thorpehall was sunk today by Spanish Insurgent air raiders just outside the harbor of Valencia.

Two of four bombs dropped by seaplanes coming from the direction of the Insurgent-held island of Mallorca struck the British ship, anchored about a mile and a half from the harbor entrance.

One officer and one seaman were wounded but the entire crew was rescued.

The Thorpehall, owned by the Westcliff Shipping Company, Ltd., of London, twice before had been in difficulties with the Insurgents. She was interned at Amsterdam, The Netherlands, in July, 1937, on Insurgent charges of carrying money and jewels from Bilbao banks.

Later she ran the Insurgent blockade in the Bay of Biscay and carried a cargo of supplies to besieged Gijon.

Eight Americans Named to Geneva Summer Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—Eight Americans have been selected from nearly 200 applicants for three months' service this summer with the American Committee in Geneva, it has been announced by Michael Francis Doyle, Chairman of the Committee. Two others remain to be chosen from among Rhodes Scholars now studying at the University of Oxford.

The Committee appoints students of international relations each year to act as hosts to American visitors at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the International Club—helping them to get the most out of their visit to Geneva and to find any material which they are seeking. The work this summer will be under the direction of Dr. Manley O. Hudson, a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

The appointees announced by Mr. Doyle were: John D. Tomlinson, Professor of International Relations at Wabash University; Vernon Van Dyke, Professor of Political Science at DePauw University; Chesney Hill, Professor of Political Science at the University of Missouri; Nathan T. Bartlett, Secretary to Congressmen Byron N. Scott, Long Beach, Calif., Democrat; William W. Fitzhugh, Jr., Fellow of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Virginia Imlay of New York City; Margaret Olson of the League of Nations Association in New York City, and Janet Wallace of the Library Alcoves, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Committee on Selections was composed of Mr. Doyle, its Chairman; Dr. Hudson; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, New York City; Dr. Philip A. Nash, President of the University of Toledo; Charles C. Bauer, former Director of the League of Nations Association, New York City, and Paige Monteagle of San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Doyle also announced that Dr. Henry S. Haskell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City, and Malcolm Davis, Director of the Division of International Relations and Education of the Carnegie Endowment, Paris, have been added to the membership of the American Committee in Geneva.

Argentine Light Bulbs

Although the manufacture of electric light bulbs in Argentina began only six years ago, three Buenos Aires companies are now producing 5,000,000 bulbs yearly for about one-third of the country's total needs.

Latvia Now More Prosperous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Notwithstanding the economic instability of surrounding Governments, the small country of Latvia is at present apparently experiencing a period of prosperity.

A recent review of existing economic conditions by Ludvigs Ekis, Latvian Minister of Finance, discloses a new influx of capital for production, an increase in national wealth, and a slightly higher standard of living.

In keeping with these improved conditions, a new State budget was introduced to assist in the six-year economic plan.

Although the budget figures for the individual branches of the Government do not differ greatly from those of the preceding year, a marked tendency is indicated toward Government reorganization of industry, based on natural resources—a move apparently in the direction of greater Government control of industry.

Industrial production has never been the primary factor in the country's economic program—about 65 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture—but new energetic measures of the Government to build up industry are heralded by a recent decree placing restrictions upon the number of workmen employed by industrial establishments in order to permit a part of them to return to farms.

One of the reasons given for this is that of the 100,000 farm hands employed in Latvia, 50,000 of them come from Poland because of a shortage of farm labor in Latvia. Allowances for farm hands with families, and part Government-subsidized homes aim at attracting more workers to this branch of labor.

Other figures contained in the new Government budget indicate a trend to improve some branches of social welfare.

Although a project for old-age insurance was started some years ago, the financial backing was inadequate to put it into effect. The new budget is intended to place enough capital into the project to realize its success.

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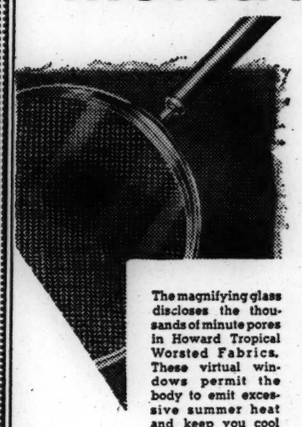
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Czechoslovakia's Man in the News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Czechoslovakia, defending one of the last outposts of democracy in Central Europe, today finds its policies dependent upon the compact group of statesmen whose ideals are an important influence in the present international crisis.

Foremost in this group are such men as President Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta, and Premier Hodza. Theirs is the heritage of the founder and first President of the State, Dr. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, whose prodigious diplomatic ability won recognition at the Paris Peace Conference; and whose experience and foresight portended a cultural, religious, and administrative freedom for his long-oppressed people.

At present engaged in ameliorating relations between his Government and the Sudeten German minority group, Dr. Hodza has assumed a significant role.

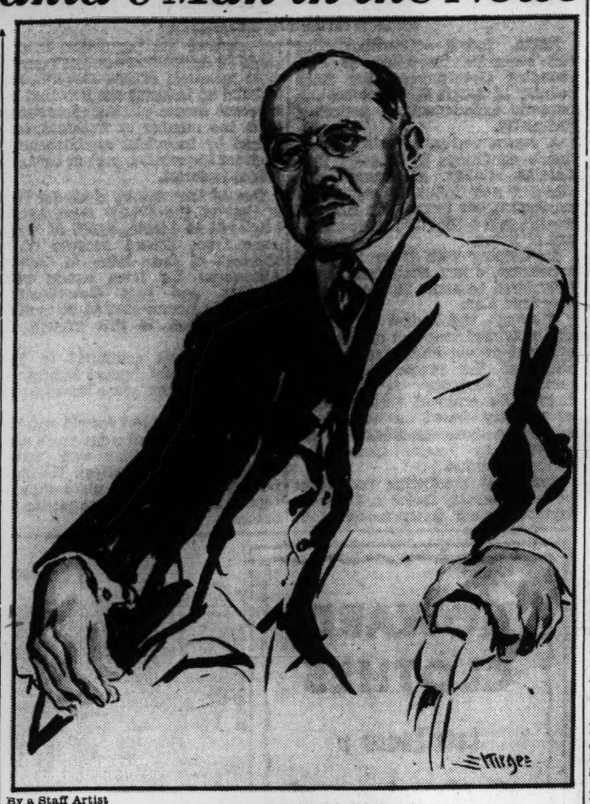
Recent overtures of Reichsführer Hitler to defend the rights of the 3,500,000 Germans living within Czech borders have not only presented a grave threat to Czech independence, but have created an awareness among the Sudetens, perhaps now more than ever, of the projected influence of the Third Reich.

The Choice Before Henlein

And this had not simplified Dr. Hodza's task of convincing the Sudeten Party leader, Konrad Henlein, that he would do better to remain under Czech rule—to enjoy a certain amount of political, cultural, and educational freedom which might be denied by another country.

Although Dr. Hodza has undoubtedly met one of the hardest minority problems in his experience, his long record in handling minority claims marks him as thoroughly capable of representing his Government in the present negotiations.

His inherent interest in the problems of his native Slovakia—then a minority group under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and now a minority group under the Czech Government—have no doubt fostered his desire to see just treatment meted out to the other nationals left within Czech boundaries by the Peace Treaties. His first steps in embracing a political and journalistic career were guided by his determination to fight for the emancipation of his native people from Hungarian domination.



By a Staff Artist

Prime Minister Milan Hodza
Skilled in Minority Diplomacy

Favors Danubian Federation

But his experience has not been limited to minority problems, for Dr. Hodza has been rightly called a "central European." This appellation has grown from his desire to see the Danubian countries united as a single economic bloc—evidenced in his recent plan for a Danubian Federation. It is an ideal to which his background and education contribute.

The son of a Protestant minister, he was born in February, 1878, at Sucany, a village of mountainous Central Slovakia. For reasons of political persecution he had to leave Slovakia and finished his studies in Transylvania.

In 1900 he began his journalistic career, and founded a daily—Slovensky Denik—which was followed in 1903 by his famous weekly, Slovensky Tyzdenik, a most influential Slovak paper before the World War.

At the time when 2,000,000 Slovaks had not a single representative in the Magyar Parliament, he was elected deputy with the help of the now Serbian Banat in the south of Hungary.

Thus began his political career, which, with the background of an education in law, philosophy, and journalism, has carried him successfully through 16 years in the Prague Cabinet, and a little over two years as Prime Minister.

Two courses of policy marked Dr. Hodza's relationship with Masaryk; his desire to unify the Czech and Slovak peoples, and his determined stand to keep the tidal wave of Fascism from sweeping through his little country and destroying the work of such men as Komensky, Palacky and Hus.

In Slovakia Dr. Hodza is known as the first one to come to the top in the Slovak movement; in Bohemia his name is a symbol of the unity of the Czechs and Slovaks. But to both factions he is the leader of a movement to defend the rights of a democratic people—remnant of the once cast Bohemian empire.

His preparations against today's threat of alien investigation have been twofold. On the one hand he has aided in building the country's military machine to the point where it is one of the strongest among the smaller nations in Central Europe. On the other he has maneuvered a series of diplomatic alliances which are designed to assure armed assistance from neighboring powers.

The Little Entente—grouping Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia into a military and economic bloc originally designed to prevent the resurgence of Hungarian power—was anteceded by his prewar national minorities club.

Can Sudetens Be Appeased?

And so with these measures to fall back on, the Czech people are today putting their faith in Dr. Hodza to appease Sudeten minority demands, and avert possible interference from Germany. But it is a question whether increased rights would find the Sudetens ready to accept Czech rule.

Dr. Hodza cannot grant autonomy to these Germans without jeopardizing the entity of the State. Berlin control of the Sudeten areas would mean the relinquishment of Czechoslovakia's richest industrial territory, and loss of many Czech citizens, who are largely intermingled with the Germans.

Dr. Hodza, in a speech on March 5, declared:

"If we are to be faced by the necessity of defending ourselves, Czechoslovakia will defend, defend, defend herself." This in a few words summed up his policy in regard to possible German absorption of the Sudeten Germans.

If negotiations with Germany can be accomplished on equal terms, Dr. Hodza prefers that course. But if that course fails, he appears ready to fall back upon Czech military preparedness and collective security to preserve his country's independence.

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Canadian Liquor Control: Offenses Stir Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Ontario's announcement that motor drivers causing an accident while they are under the influence of liquor will be jailed without the option of a fine has served to sharpen public attention upon the working of liquor control throughout Canada and to strengthen the cry of prohibitionists for drastic reforms.

The recent increases in liquor consumption, accompanied by increases in liquor offenses and highway accidents have again put the Government liquor monopoly on trial at the court of public opinion, and although it may be innocent of many of the crimes with which it is charged enough guilt undoubtedly remains to place it under renewed question.

Conscious of this continuous trial, most of the eight control provinces —Prince Edward Island is alone "dry"—have been tightening up their liquor laws and regulations, increasing the penalties for driving while under the influence of liquor, cancelling beverage hotel licenses where the management has been slack in complying with regulations; and there are now four provinces—Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario—where liquor advertising is illegal in any form.

The Dominion has stopped all liquor advertising over the stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Police Chief Draper and Traffic Engineer LeMay have recommended to the Toronto civic authorities "suspension (in every case) of the licenses of drunken drivers figuring in accidents, and absolute cancellation after a second offense."

Defense of Control

The control system, meanwhile, is putting up a vigorous defense. It points out that "prohibition," after being tested and found impracticable, has forfeited public confidence and that "control" is proving the best compromise under existing conditions. It makes little pretense to control consumption among responsible people above a certain age, but it claims to be effective in greatly minimizing the evil results of drinking. Perhaps the majority of Canadians will endorse the statement of Miss L. J. Beehler of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that, "Strictness of control is, in fact, one of the most characteristic features of control systems in Canada."

While each province is a law unto itself in the matter of control and sale, and no two liquor control acts are exactly alike, the salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom.

Critics declare that public profit is just as bad, tempting the governments to encourage production and consumption, pointing to Dominion Government figures to show that the production of spirits between 1934 and 1937 rose from 6,400,000 proof gallons to 8,700,000 gallons, and production of malt liquors rose from 40,900,000 to 60,308,000 gallons (practically all being consumed at home), and that the "apparent consumption" of spirits increased from 1,578,000 to 3,018,000 gallons between those years.

Other anti-control "evidence" is deduced from reports that Canada's prison population has almost doubled since 1927; that whereas 60 per cent of those convicted that year admitted moderate or immoderate use of liquor, in 1936, 90 per cent of the offenders were recorded as consumers of intoxicants; that convictions for drunkenness rose from 18,910 in 1933 to 28,433 in 1936, and that traffic fatalities in which liquor is more and more definitely reported as a factor, scored an increase of 40 per cent in 1937 over the previous year.

The present liquor control system started in 1921 with Quebec and British Columbia and was completed in 1930 by Nova Scotia. To quote Miss Beehler again:

"A very striking feature of these years was the great increase in tourist travel. From small beginnings in the early twenties, the annual influx of visitors from the United States increased until by the end of the decade it comprised almost twice the tourist population of Canada. How much liquor these tourists consume is not definitely known, but there is no doubt the amounts are considerable. The 1929 report of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board states, 'An analysis of the sales made by the Board indicates that 65 per cent of the sales are made in the tourist months of the year.'

"The 1930 report of the Quebec Liquor Commission, referring to the great increase in the number of tourists, says: 'This floating population, as a matter of fact, is almost entirely made up of adults, the greater part of which are well provided with money, and who, like the majority of tourists, are traveling for pleasure. This floating population undoubtedly consumes more than its share of liquors.' Hence, per capita figures, obtained by dividing the liquor sold in Canada by the resident population, are misleading if not meaningless. For this reason the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not show per capita figures in its liquor report. The Canadian Department of National Revenue also agrees that such figures are misleading and has discontinued publishing them."

Former Nazi Chief, Who Fled America, Freed in Germany

BREMERHAVEN, Germany, May 24 (AP)—Dr. Ignatz T. Griebl of New York, who disappeared on the eve of a grand jury investigation into activities of foreign secret agents, has been released after having served part of his sentence of 12 days. He paid in cash the balance of an alternative fine of 60 marks.

The question of deportation to America did not arise in the opinion of authorities on four grounds:

He belongs to the German race. Some years ago he applied for permission here to resume his professional medical practice in Germany. He has now paid his passage money and therefore no longer is regarded as a stowaway. He had some real estate business in Germany to settle.

Dr. Griebl's present whereabouts were not disclosed. Police said he was a free man and could go wherever he liked.

Dr. Griebl, former Nazi leader in the United States, was taken in custody when he attempted to land from the liner Bremen without a passport May 17. He was a former officer in the German Military Intelligence Service.

He vanished from New York a week before U. S. Attorney Lamar Hardy began presenting to a Federal Grand Jury evidence of alleged spy activities here.

Dr. Griebl, a First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve of the United States Army, supposedly aided the authorities in their inquiry following the arrest of four suspects in February and March.

Federal officials indicated today they would investigate the report that Dr. Griebl obtained permission to practice in Germany from the German Consulate here before he vanished May 10.

Czech Parley Awaits Berlin's Word

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, May 25—Czechoslovakia today lives through a lull after last week-end's tension—a lull inevitable unless that tension were to break into a full storm in the interval.

But the optimism which was aroused by England's strong attitude is now tempered by concern as to how the Reich will react to the most serious curb on its international policy received since National Socialism came to power in 1933.

Today Czechoslovakian informed circles see the problem not so much in terms of what the Czechs will do as what Reichsführer Hitler will do, and this view is undoubtedly accurate since the conversations between Premier Milan Hodza and Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German Party, which started two days ago, have obviously been held up by the necessity of knowing Berlin's reaction to the new European situation.

Seek Basis of Pacification

Regarding these conversations very little has been allowed to trickle through to the public from either the Government or the Sudeten German side. The inner committee of political members of the Cabinet, which had a long session last night, was informed by Dr. Hodza of the latest developments.

It is generally expected in well-informed circles that Herr Henlein did most of the talking when he met Dr. Hodza, the Premier being mainly content to hear the Sudeten German Party's statement.

Discussion regarding the nationalities statute as a basis for an understanding was not begun, particularly because Herr Henlein, who works under instructions from Berlin, had not received those instructions. In fact, the conversations were more concerned with the practical issue of what both sides could contribute toward pacification.

Troop Moves Rumored

The Sudeten Germans apparently demanded that troops should be withdrawn from their area and that normal conditions should be restored as a preliminary to all discussions. But with German forces ready on the other side of the frontier it is obvious that the Czechoslovak Government cannot be expected to acquiesce without guarantees from the Reich.

[The Associated Press said that reports were circulating in government quarters in Prague that Germany was sending more troops into Northeastern Austria opposite the most vulnerable section of Czechoslovakia's frontier. These reports said that withdrawal of German troops from the border took place only in Saxony and that they fell back only about 20 miles.]

Herr Henlein left yesterday for his home in As in North Bohemia, but contact between the Government and the Sudeten German Party is being maintained through other Party leaders.

Wreaths Sent by Hitler

Today Herr Henlein is attending the funeral at Eger of two Sudeten Germans shot by Czechoslovak frontier guards when they were trying to escape into Germany last Friday. The occasion naturally is being awaited with some anxiety here on account of the possibility of incidents, but both sides in this conflict have agreed to exert every effort to maintain order. Among the wreaths will be two bearing the name Adolf Hitler, sent by the head of the Third Reich.

Herr Henlein's position at present is certainly unenviable. As a go-between for Herr Hitler and the Czech Government and also having to maintain discipline in the strife between the extremists and moderates of his own party he is far from being a free agent.

It can also be of little satisfaction to him for future to know that should the Sudeten German area become part of the Reich, there are few among Sudeten German émigrés now in Germany who seem delegated to usurp his position. Chief among these appears be Hans Krebs, whom Herr Hitler recently appointed a Gualeiter, or district leader, but without officially apportioning to Herr Krebs a district.

Czechs' Paris Envoy Reports to Prague

By the Associated Press

Paris, May 24

Stefan Osusky, whose post as Czechoslovak Minister to Paris has made him a key figure in the Central European crisis, has gone to Prague to consult government leaders.

He carried extensive reports of his daily conversations with French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, which he said he considered "highly satisfactory."

Hungary's Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Sciences Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 25—The Budapest press this morning—notably the semi-official paper, the Pester Lloyd—takes a decided stand on the Czechoslovak situation. It greets the general improvement that has been effected by international co-operation, but declares that this can be only a preliminary to a real solution of the problem.

In this solution, according to the press, all minorities in Czechoslovakia, including Hungarians, must be given autonomy. The moderate attitude of Hungary during the present crisis is stressed, and it is suggested that Premier Hodza should show his appreciation of Hungary's correct conduct by immediately taking up the question of giving Hungarians in Czechoslovakia equal rights.

Beck Visits Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 25 (AP)—Col. Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, arrived last night for a four-day visit of state as the guest of Foreign Minister R. J. Sandler. He will be received by King Gustaf.

Colonel Beck's trip was considered an indication that Central European tension growing out of Sunday's municipal elections in Czechoslovakia was lessening.

However, the Polish Minister canceled a plan to travel from Poland by warship because of the delicate international situation. Colonel Beck is repaying Mr. Sandler's visit to Warsaw last year.

National Socialists In Austria Find Flaws in Regime

VIENNA, May 25 (AP)—It was officially announced yesterday that Reichsführer Hitler had divided Austria into seven National Socialist Party districts and appointed a veteran National Socialist leader of each.

Joseph Leopold, foremost Austrian National Socialist leader during the last months of the Schuschnigg regime, has been made a member of the staff of Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy for Party affairs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 25—The undercurrent of dissatisfaction which began to show itself here immediately after the plebiscite of April 10 continues to grow, according to reliable information here today.

While on the one hand there is grave concern among businessmen and others at the disorganization of business, due to anti-Jewish policy, leading to less trade and empty cafés; on the other hand, evidences of the increased cost of living are disquieting to many observers.

To these facts must be added also that grave unrest continues among Austrian National Socialists, who are annoyed that the high state and public positions that they expected in the new Austria are being given either to Reich Germans or to Austrians whose adherence to National Socialism, they declare, dates from March 10 this year.

As a concrete example of unrest in National Socialist circles mention is made here today of the recent arrest by secret police of about 40 National Socialists belonging to an opposition group in Floridsorf, on the outskirts of Vienna.

Copies of the now illegal Österreicheische Beobachter were found with them, a paper formerly attacking the Schuschnigg regime, but in its recent numbers containing articles against the effects of activities of the Reich Commissioner, Joseph Bürkel.

It is significant that Vienna Social Democrats, who are still well organized, have been quiet throughout the past week.

British Offer Czech Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Government's offer to assume this new role not only further proof of determination to do its utmost to maintain peace, but clear evidence that in the event of trouble supervening, Britain could use armed forces to restrain the aggressor. The Ceczh demand for specific assurance on this point is therefore regarded as superfluous, though comprehensible in circumstances.

An Important Contribution

Germany's acceptance — indeed, sponsorship—of such a commission is generally regarded as an important contribution toward a solution. But a German offer to extend the sphere of operations to the German side of the frontier would be still more appreciated.

Meanwhile it is hoped here that renewed negotiations between Premier Hodza and Herr Henlein will be able to proceed. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's London Ambassador, who was the first Czech official to contact Herr Henlein, is going to Prague tomorrow to help in the talks. He has advantage of knowing the private views of Viscount Halifax, Sir Alexander Cadogan and Sir Robert C. Vannsittart on the subject. He also is informed of what concessions Britain would regard as reasonable.

Differences in Outlook

One big difficulty which observers here see facing the negotiators arises from fundamental difference of outlook between the National Socialist and democratic systems. Premier Hodza, it is pointed out, cannot lightly abandon political any more than racial minorities in the Sudeten Germany's civic areas.

The National Socialist totalitarian theory, on the other hand, necessitates complete disappearance of other political groups and subordination of minorities such as Jews, not to mention Czechs.

The basic problem is the resolving of the conflict of these two philosophies, for which a compromise solution is not easy.

King Takes First Flight To Visit Oasis in Libya

GHADAMES, Libya, May 25 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel took his first airplane ride today, arriving at Ghadames from Nalut in a plane piloted by Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya. Three colonial air force planes escorted the King's plane.

The Sovereign, having completed a review of military maneuvers in eastern Libya, will inspect the Italian colonization project at Ghadames.

Ghadames is an old walled town in an oasis of the same name in the Sahara desert, near where the borders of Italy's Libya and France's Tunisia and Algeria meet.

Launch Raid Protested

SHANGHAI, May 25 (AP)—The United States Consulate General protested to the Japanese Government against the boarding of a Texas Oil Company launch last Thursday by a Japanese Navy party.

Fourteen Chinese crewmen were injured by the Japanese who searched the launch while it was tied up at a wharf on the Whangpoo River here.

The launch was flying the American flag, officials of the Company advised Consulate attachés.

Poland Limits Armed Aid to France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 25—While the greatest interest is shown here in Monday's conversations between Premier Milan Hodza and Konrad Henlein at Prague, certain skepticism exists regarding their success. Here it is emphasized that the Prague Government must take any new initiative and that to be successful this must show further consideration for Sudeten German demands.

While the British initiative last week end is officially welcomed in German diplomatic circles, the method adopted is strongly protested and particularly the official English statement on the Czech question.

The present time is regarded merely as a brief breathing space and it is generally felt here that Reichsführer Hitler is not going to be easily turned aside from the policy of his Reichstag declaration of Feb. 20 last which laid down the kind of protection over Germans abroad, including particularly the Sudeten Germans.

The Reich press today continues in an even sharper tone its attacks against not only the Czechs, but also the Western Powers, particularly England.

Germans Deny Threat

BERLIN, May 25 (AP)—While distant rumblings of isolated scuffles between Czechs and Sudeten Germans continue to be heard in the inspired German press, these papers now, with one accord, are launching broadsides against the British Ambassador's week-end visits to the German Foreign Office.

Especially vigorous are editorials on foreign newspaper suggestions that Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop backed down when the Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, warned him of the gravity of the situation, thereby scoring a point in the diplomatic game for Great Britain.

"Germany," says Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "never demanded nor planned a warlike solution of the Czech problem—peace was never threatened by us, so no credit is due to England for saving it."

Czech Reply Made To Plane Protest

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 25

Reports that Czechoslovak military planes have flown over German territory have caused the German Government to lodge a strong protest at Prague.

Deutsches Nachrichten Büro, the official German news agency, today reported five alleged border violations by Czechoslovak planes within the last 24 hours.

Dr. Ernst Eisenlohr, Minister of Prague, laid the matter before Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta, who expressed regret and added that everything was being done to prevent recurrence of the reported violations.

Long-Time Society

The American Philosopohical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin, is the oldest scientific organization in the United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 25—Satisfaction still is being expressed in French Government at the relaxing of tension over Czechoslovakia.

But the situation is still considered delicate. This is particularly true today with the disclosure of Poland's attitude in the crisis. For it is learned that Warsaw has virtually refused to go to France's aid if the Czech affair were to involve France in war with Germany.

"This Polish attitude, dictated by Colonel Beck, is likely to make us lose the last shred of faith we were trying to retain in the Polish alliance," semi-official comment stated.

The French and British Government are known to have approached Warsaw last week end on the subject, but the result of their demarche was not known until Warsaw papers published an obviously inspired statement that Poland would come to France's aid if the latter were attacked, but would refuse to be drawn into conflict in which France became involved through alliances with other countries.

Meanwhile, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador at Paris, today flatly denied a report that the French Government had requested the United States Government to associate itself with Franco-British efforts to promote a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovakian crisis.

Several Paris papers today carry a report stated to have originated with a French news agency that during the Bullitt visit with Foreign Minister Bonnet Sunday afternoon the latter urged the Ambassador to ask for Washington's support for the pacific efforts of Paris and London in the Central European question.

In American diplomatic circles here Mr. Bullitt's official denial of these rumors is completed by emphatic declarations that such intervention in European affairs by the United States would be directly contrary to America's "Hands off the Old World" policy.

Consuls Aid Oil Fund

MEXICO CITY, May 25 (AP)—A group of South American consuls yesterday presented to the Mexican Foreign Ministry a check for $500 to help swell the fund being raised to indemnify foreign oil companies for their $400,000,000 properties expropriated March 18. The presentation was made by Consul General Gabriel Parrodi of Bolivia.

Poland, Hungary Aid Peace

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the Polish and Hungarian Governments had joined in the search for a peaceful solution of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German problem and the attendant friction with Germany.

Answering a question, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"His Majesty's representatives in Warsaw and Budapest have already made clear to the Polish and Hungarian Governments the importance which His Majesty's Government attach to securing an immediate and peaceful solution of the problem and have secured satisfactory assurances from both sides."

The Cabinet again considered the German-Czech crisis and faced renewed charges of lagging air rearmament by the opposition in the House.

Today's Cabinet session was the regular weekly meeting, the first since Sunday's emergency gathering because of the difficulties between Prague and Berlin over rights of self-government by the 3,500,000 German minority in Czechoslovakia.

There were before the Ministers two important reports, one by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, on a talk yesterday with the German Ambassador, Herbert von Dircksen; the other by Prime Minister Chamberlain, who outlined the situation in an audience with King George late yesterday.

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Housing Program Seeks Crime Cut In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The per capita cost of crime in the central slum area of Philadelphia is $14.56, as compared to the general average for the City of $5.36, according to a recent survey, Charles V. Doyle, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Board of Housing, reported in announcing plans for replacement of 25,000 ramshackle dwellings with new accommodations.

With half that program under way already, Mr. Doyle believes that slum areas that breed crime and immorality will diminish rapidly. The Federal Housing Authority has already earmarked $45,200,000 for this work in Pennsylvania, of which amount Philadelphia has shared to the extent of $12,000,000.

"If the amendment to the Housing Act which is now before Congress in Washington," said Mr. Doyle, "and which is so essential to the success of the housing program in the United States, is passed, there will be available for Pennsylvania a total of $100,000,000—which will mean the erection of 25,000 new dwelling units.

"While this number of dwellings will not solve the problem," he continued, "it is hoped that it will be a stimulus to industry and will be the start in the right direction to solve this question which is gaining increased importance in the eyes of all the people."

The principal justification for subsidized housing, he pointed out, is slum clearance, which means the eradication of substandard dwellings, whose occupants, in most cases due to economic conditions, are unable to find better accommodations.

"The questions of decent housing and public health are so interwoven it is scarcely possible to think in terms of one without considering the other," said Mr. Doyle.

"The question of slum clearance and bad housing is not new. In Philadelphia a health office was established on April 22, 1794, and on April 11, 1797, there was created a Board of Health which in 1818 received additional powers over sanitary conditions of dwellings.

"As early as 1821, 117 years ago, a report of the Council of Philadelphia recommended the prosecution of a slum clearance plan 'by removing the whole of the buildings from the East Side of Front Street, inclusive, to the River, according to the original plan of William Penn, the wise and intelligent Founder of our City'."

Seven-Weeks News Strike Is Ended at Duluth, Minn.

DULUTH, Minn., May 25 (AP)—Joseph H. Jordan, publisher of the Herald-News Tribune, last night announced tentative settlement of the seven weeks strike called by the Lake Superior Newspaper Guild.

A contract of wages and hours and other clauses was approved by the newspaper management and Guild committee, Mr. Jordan said. It will be submitted to the Guild membership for a referendum vote at 5 p. m., Wednesday.

The contract will not be effective until approved by the union, Mr. Jordan said. He said provisions will be announced Wednesday. The newspapers resumed publication Monday after suspending April 8.

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Does Her Bit on Geological Trips

Miss Zorra Kilgore is the only girl majoring in geology at the Texas College of Mines. She takes long tramps through the rocky hills around El Paso, does her share of the heavy work, and likes it. "I don't know how I got the idea, but I do know that I want to be a mining engineer," she says.

States Tell Gains Under WPA —Need of Planning Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 25—Many thousands of miles of improved roads and hundreds of bridges, schools, and other public works which communities did not expect to build until some time in the future—1950 or later, perhaps — are completed and in use today as a result of the push given to community plans by the Federal works program of the last six years.

States themselves report this development in "community progress appraisals" being received at headquarters of the American Society of Planning Officials here. This Society, with a number of other professional organizations, is a participant with the WPA in the United States Community Appraisal which is being made from Washington, and in this capacity gets these State reports as soon as they are issued.

A fair proportion of the 18 states heard from volunteer the information that their public works plans, local and state, have been advanced by many years as a result of Federal work funds. Some say 10 years, some 20, others even more. A county judge in Arkansas, commenting on the road building program, declared: "From our sources we could not have built these roads in 100 years."

Both New York and Chicago have had their plans advanced by the work, it appears from these studies and other sources of information. New York, writes Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, was enabled to carry through one of the largest park and playground developments ever undertaken in any American city. Having a program for this recreational development and a partial program for road and sewer building was of "inestimable value to us in forming projects for the unemployed," Mayor La Guardia commented.

Running through many of the reports is a plea for more planning. Colorado holds that where programs were unsuccessful, failure was due to lack of planning. Montana writes, that when planning was well done, the work was well done. Indiana notes that many local officials say that the work program has awakened them to the need of long time planning.

In the field of public housing, likewise, Government activities have awakened communities to the desirability of knowing local needs and planning ways to meet them, it is reported at headquarters of the National Association of Housing Officials, here. In some cities established commissions have come to see planning for housing as a function they should accept. In others, the more recently established municipal housing authorities are undertaking to plan.

Will PWA Utility Ban Hold?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—The major issue for the moment in the fight over the Government's $3,247,000,000 pump-priming recovery program is whether a provision written into the bill by the Senate appropriation committee frobidding PWA to lend money to municipalities to duplicate existing utility systems, will be retained.

As the amendment came from the Committee there were only two dissenting votes. Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader, has shifted ground on the provision, veering from apparent acceptance to qualified opposition. Taking this as an index of Mr. Roosevelt's own views, it is charged the White House has shifted ground also. Whether this is true or not, there seems no doubt that now, at any rate, the Administration is against the provision.

Senator Barkley first proposed an amendment to the PWA ban, to allow loans and grants if the private utility refused to sell out at a "fair price," as estimated by Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator. However, Senator Barkley later decided not to offer such a compromise but to oppose the whole proposal. The Committee amendment banning PWA loans was put in by Senator Frederick Hale (R) of Maine. Only in case that the Hale amendment carried, Senator Barkley finally declared, would he offer his compromise scheme.

In the meantime, opponents of the Hale amendment rallied their forces. It was asserted the amendment would block a score of power agreements which municipalities have already entered into, which PWA has approveod. A State project in South Carolina and another in Nebraska come under the ban, it was said.

Senator George Norris (Ind) of Nebraska led the fight against the Hale proposal. Reporters asked Senator Norris how he justified public competition with private utilities when the municipal-owned project got up to 45 per cent of its construction funds from taxpayers' money, loaned by the Federal Government.

"I have never heard of a case," he said, "where a city has voted for a public power plant without offering to buy out private power plant, not merely at a fair price but at a handsome price, in order to avoid long litigation. When the people of a community decide they want public power, that should be the end of it. But customarily that is just the beginning of the fight on the part of private utilities. By injunctions and court cases, long and expensive, they seek to wear out the community's patience and exhaust its funds." He charged the whole Hale amendment was "disingenuous" in attaching the matter as a rider to the relief bill.

Meanwhile conservative Democrats started a drive to earmark the entire $865,000,000 PWA pump-priming feature of the bill. It is generally conceded these efforts face defeat.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York offered an amendment earmarking $324,235,900 of PWA funds for rivers and harbors and flood control projects in 48 states.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina introduced an amendment to earmark another $350,000,000 of PWA funds to give preference in pump-priming loans and grants to all projects approved up to April 12, 1938, by the PWA.

Southern Branch Of Presbyterians Ask Merger Plans

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 25 (AP)—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States finished its principal business here by forming a new committee to negotiate with the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. on plans for merger.

The governing body of the southern Church also accepted the 48 to 38 vote of the Church's presbyteries against re-entering the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America from which the Presbyterian Church in the United States withdrew in 1931.

The Rev. R. A. White of Mooresville, N. C., opposed re-entry into the Federal Council on the ground the Council was an influence "away from the conservative and toward modernism."

The Rev. J. A. MacLean of Richmond favored reunion with the Council and led a successful fight to have stricken from the committee report wordage which he said "offended our brethren of another denomination."

The deleted portion of the report:

"Whereas, the Federal Council continues to approve of policies which do violence to the conscience and the standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and whereas, this question has vexed the assembly and the Church-at-large for some three decades, . . ."

The Assembly voted 128 to 115 after sharp debate and prayer to discharge its committee on co-operation and union which reported 9 to 2 to continue "explorations" with a committee of the sister Church looking to union but created a larger committee to deal with the subject from a different angle.

The new committee will be composed of one member from each synod, thus placing the question of re-union negotiations directly before the state assemblies of the Church for local consideration.

Brimstone Match First

One of the first types of matches was the brimstone match, which consisted of small strips of pinewood dipped in sulphur and lighted by a spark dropped from flint on steel.

Combination of Programs Held Best Safety Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Like building a house with only one hammer, many cities are trying to reduce motor mishaps by employing only a single method, when striking results could be obtained if they adopted a traffic program comprising several activities, Capt. Ray Ashworth, Assistant Director of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, told members of the Midwest Safety Conference held here recently.

"Just think what a city could accomplish if it adopted wholeheartedly the educational program of Milwaukee, the selective enforcement program of Detroit, and such devices as the drunkometer or the compulsory inspection program of Memphis," he declared.

His recommendation was that in order to improve the enforcement of traffic laws a city or state must first put its whole safety department on an efficient basis. The traffic division should adopt the basic technique of intelligent enforcement and then, if there are enterprising men with a flair for research in the department, they should be given almost free hand in development work.

The viewpoint of the traffic engineer in these problems of highway safety was presented by D. Grant Mickle, Assistant Director of the Michigan Highway Planning Survey. He pointed out that many phases of the task of obtaining safe and efficient use of streets and highways are engineering in character, and that therefore, community planning for traffic by engineers will become inseparably linked with Government in the future.

"A traffic plan must be kept abreast of shifting conditions," declared Mr. Mickle. "The disorganization and friction in traffic movement which makes for hazards on the highways and streets, are manifestations of basic maladjustments. It is costly to remedy the faults in the planning of our city streets and state trunk lines which the widespread use of the automobile has brought glaringly to our attention. Consequently, much of the work of the traffic engineer has been applied to the work of making the best of these omissions of the past."

Permanent and effective traffic control and highway modernization for the entire nation are the factors essential to the solution of highway accidents, according to Murray D. Van Wagoner, Michigan State Highway Commissioner, who told the delegates that both of these measures are wide in scope.

"Effective and permanent traffic control requires a thorough overhauling of the existing laws pertaining to traffic," declared Mr. Van Wagoner. "Out of this should come a code of traffic rules and regulations which would banish variation from city to city and from state to state. These rules and regulations must be reasonable to command respect."

The biggest job which confronts the traffic expert today is the development of a better understanding between pedestrians and those who operate automobiles, street cars, and bicycles, according to Earl J. Reeder, Chief Traffic Engineer, National Safety Council.

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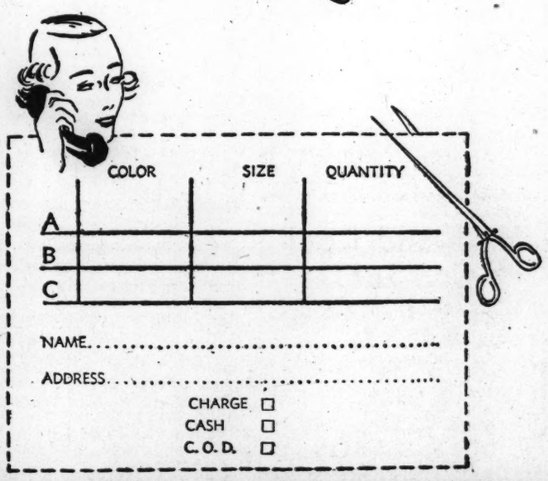

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Hungarian House Votes Bill Of Limited Anti-Semitism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 25—The Hungarian Upper House passed the Government Anti-Jewish bill late last night with almost complete unanimity. Of the 60 members present 57 voted yes and only three no. The Roman Catholic Bishops and members of the Hapsburg family were absent from the sitting. They did not wish to go on record as voting for or against the measure.

This new law, which comes into effect almost immediately, provides that not more than 20 per cent of the participants of any Hungarian enterprise may be Jews and not more than 20 per cent of the wages or salaries of any single enterprise may go to Jews.

Enforcement of the law will probably deprive 15,000 Jews of their livelihood. Sponsors of the Government's action, however, claim it will have the effect of preventing the possible enactment later of more stringent anti-Jewish measures. Since the Government itself has undertaken legal restriction of Jewish influence, it is claimed that this may diminish more revolutionary anti-Semitism.

For the present anti-Semitism in this part of Europe is an extremely vital social force and moves the masses more than most other slogans.

Official forces which are unable, or unwilling to curb anti-Semitism thus are contending that a certain measure of restriction is better for all concerned than violent excesses, plunderings, and clashes. The question is not between ideal liberalism and authoritarianism, but between orderly and disorderly authoritarianism, it is held.

Aryans Come First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 25—Following yesterday's official order, applying to Austria the "Nuremberg laws," which establish the basis for Aryanization of public life in Germany, educational facilities to be opened to Jews throughout the former Austrian area have been restricted.

The new order from the Ministry of Education in Vienna states that the two per cent of the Jews now permitted to enroll as students in the universities of Austria will only henceforth be admitted provided they will not crowd out Aryan students. This applies particularly to the faculties of medicine and chemistry.

Those Austrian Jewish students who already have been admitted for the summer term, but are not included in the two per cent, will have their fees returned to them. The Minister of Education is also free to decide whether to permit Jewish students who have already completed their courses to proceed to qualify.

METZ, France, May 25 (AP)—Forty Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria were admitted provisionally into France today, pending investigation of their papers. Eight hundred others were reported waiting across the border in Germany. The forty admitted were described by French officials as having money—a requisite for entrance into France.

German Brazilians' Detention Queried

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 25 (AP)—Rudolf Rabea, Secretary of the German Embassy, yesterday visited the Chief of Police at Nictheroy, across the bay from Rio de Janeiro, seeking information about three Germans detained on suspicion that they were involved in the May 11 revolt.

The prisoners were Hans Schmidt, Arthur Lowe, and Wilhelm Lowen. Results of the visit were not disclosed.

Police, meanwhile, announced they had found in the Mattas Gavea district a Thompson submachine gun, apparently manufactured in the United States. They said the weapon, used in the revolt, was the first of this type ever seen in Brazil.

Was It Shakespeare? Bacon for Bookmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — Librarians in the North of England are finding that bookmarks unwittingly left behind are becoming increasingly varied in character.

Most librarians expect to find an occasional tram or omnibus ticket lurking between the leaves of returned volumes, but a search through books brought in by many borrowers has now become something of an adventure.

Exhibitions of pseudo bookmarks have shown safety-pins, wild flowers, curtain rings, cork table mats, pieces of toffee, and even a thin rasher of bacon masquerading as bookmarks.

Toronto Sees Wesleyan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—First editions, original letters, pamphlets, and many other works, representing one of the finest collections of Wesleyana in the world and the largest on the continent, was on display at the Emmanual College Chapel of this city recently.

Collected by the Rev. Richard Green, at one time head of Didsbury College, England, and presented by the late Sir John Eaton in 1921 to Victoria College, it contains 417 publications and 246 first editions.

World Marks Wesley Bicentenary

All Methodist churches in Britain read passage in Founder's Journal telling story of his conversion in 1738—Services at birthplace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25—Last night at a quarter to nine in every Methodist Church in Great Britain there was read the passage in John Wesley's Journal which describes his conversion 200 years ago, on May 24, 1738. Similar services were held in every part of the world.

Methodists throughout Christendom and beyond heard how the great founder of their movement went "most unwillingly" one evening to a religious meeting in Aldersgate Street, London. Martin Luther's "Preface to the Epistle to the Romans" was being read. "About a quarter before nine," says Wesley, "while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt I did trust in Christ, in Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me that he had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death." These words formed part of the service held by Methodist societies in the United States, Canada, Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, India, the West Indies, South Africa, Sweden, and the Friendly Islands.

Celebration at Epworth

Special celebrations were organized at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, where Wesley was born, the fifteenth child of the Rev. Samuel and Susanna Wesley, on June 17, 1703. Many of the places most closely connected with Wesley honored him in their own fashion. At Oxford the local Methodist Synod lunched in the Hall of Christ Church, where Wesley was an undergraduate. It was a Christ Church man who invented the term "Methodist." After taking his degree, Wesley was ordained in the Church of England in 1725. He then spent some time assisting his father at Epworth, returning to Oxford in 1729.

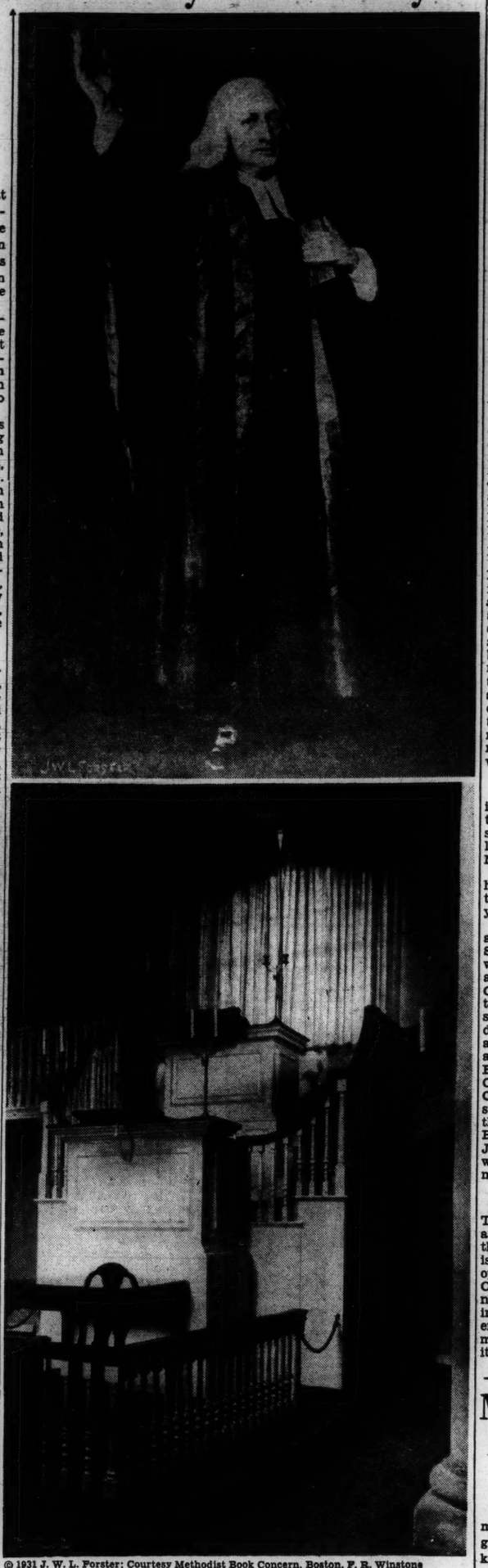
He found that his brother Charles, the hymn writer, had become prominent in an organization called the "Holy Club," which later met in John Wesley's rooms every evening, to study the Greek Testament and the classics. The members of the Holy Club took sacrament daily in Christ Church Cathedral. One day a Christ Church wit caught sight of them, and called out, "Here is a new set of Methodists sprung up." Other nicknames such as "Bible Bigots" and "Sacramentarians" soon lost their hold, but the term "Methodist" endured, though it was long before Wesley himself became reconciled to it.

Rise of Methodism

Wesley regarded this incident as the first rise of Methodism. The second took place in Savannah, Ga., where, in 1736, Wesley formed a small society consisting of 30 to 40 of the more serious members of his flock. This society met each Wednesday "in order to a free conversation, begun and ended with singing and prayer." On his journey to America the previous year there had been very heavy seas, which had decided Wesley that he did not yet possess the perfect faith that casts out fear. This faith he obtained at his conversion in Aldersgate Street.

After that Wesley preached more and more in the fields and less and less in church pulpits, and the distinctive features of Methodism gradually came into existence. Watchnight services were due to a suggestion made by a collier at Kingswood, near Bristol, in 1740. Headquarters were set up in the Horse Fair at Bristol, and a room was built in May, 1739, for two religious societies. It was in Bristol that the institution of lay pastors was evolved.

The Church of England is also commemorating Wesley, for he remained always an ordained minister of the Anglican church. The Archbishop of York conducted a service in his honor at York Minster yesterday.



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John Wesley and Church Where He Preached

Top—The Founder of Methodism, in a Painting by J. W. L. Forster. Bottom—Interior of the Oldest Methodist Chapel in the World, at Broadmead, Bristol

Railroad Safety Marches On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 26—Safety measures taken by railroads of the United States in the last 15 years have reduced employee injuries by 730,151 and have prevented 4,784 employee fatalities, estimated the National Safety Council when it presented the 1938 awards to railroads which had the best records for safety last year. The Council gathered figures from records of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Awards were given to the railroads on the basis of six size classifications. Winner among the 19 largest lines in the country was the Chicago and North Western Railway, with a casualty rate of 3.82, or 275 casualties for 72,023,000 man-hours of work. An even lower rate was achieved by the Union Pacific—3.38—but that railroad was not eligible for a prize this year because of a ruling which forbids an award to any road two years in succession. The Union Pacific won first place in this group last year. Similarly, the Atlantic Coast Line was barred from winning first place in another group, although it had a low rate of 3.43.

Other group winners, named in order of the number of man-hours in each class are: Michigan Central Railroad; Long Island Railroad; Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad; Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway, and the New Jersey and New York Railroad.

Another contest was staged for switching and terminal railroads. Award for the best safety record among the largest of these roads went to the Cleveland Union Terminals Company for its achievement of a casualty rate of 3.91. Winner in the smaller group of terminal roads was the Newburgh and South Shore Railway Company, which had a casualty rate of 10.11.

A special class of awards was set up for the Pullman Company, their operations being divided into zones. Winner was the Philadelphia zone, which worked 2,862,031 man-hours with a casualty rate of only 1.05. A slight improvement in the record of all lines in preventing fatal accidents was reported. The total number of fatalities was reduced from 645 to 637. Non-fatal employee injuries increased from 20,347 to 22,135.

Awards to the winning railroads were made at a banquet in Chicago May 16, attended by a large number of leading railroad executives.

Jerusalem Put Under Curfew

JERUSALEM, May 25 (AP)—British authorities established curfew restrictions in Jerusalem last night after new outbreaks of terrorism in which three persons were killed and a score injured.

The curfew will be effective from 7 p. m. to 5 a. m. until further notice.

Coincident with the new outbreaks came reports that Sheik Kashef Al Ghata, a high Moslem authority, had telegraphed King George a warning that a Moslem "holy war" would follow if Palestine should be partitioned without the fulfillment of Arab demands.

Sheik Ghata, head of the Shiite Moslems in Iraq, was one of the original signers of the anti-British manifesto which preceded the Iraq revolution.

The British curfew follows a series of outbreaks between Arabs, Jews and British soldiers.

On May 1 armed bandits attacked an Arab post near Tul Karm, killing eight policemen.

Again on May 15 an encounter between British troops and Arab attackers resulted in the killing of 23 Arabs. British casualties included one fatality and one injury. The outbreak took place while British troops were confiscating arms in a village in the Acre district.

Japan Drives to Knit China With Rails

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Shortly after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese undeclared war last summer this correspondent ventured on the slippery ground of prophecy. He expressed the opinion that, if Japan could not crush Chinese organized military resistance within a year, any victory it might win would be of a Pyrrhic character, because of the financial exhaustion and strain that would accompany protracted hostilities.

Most predictions, in the Far East as elsewhere, are perhaps better forgotten. But it is now clear that Japan, following the resumption of activity by Premier Prince Konoye and the return of War Minister General Sugiyama from an inspection trip in China, began to carry on the war with intensified vigor. Already the drive for control of the Lung Hai railroad has disclosed the immediate objective. And Hankow, the Nationalist Capital, remains an ultimate objective.

These movements, following the capture of Suchow, supported the expectation that before the first anniversary of the war in July was reached there would be an exertion of concentrated Japanese military strength comparable with the effort last autumn that broke the Chinese resistance at Shanghai and led to the capture of Nanking. The curious policy of shilly-shallying, of hoping that something would turn up at Hankow that might bring about an internal collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's regime appears definitely abandoned. There was a more general recognition of the fact that, since there is no mutually acceptable basis on which peace can be made, the logical course for Japan is to strike hard and quickly, with the aim of driving the Nationalist Government of China far into the interior, where it will lack rail communication with China's sole remaining window to the outside world, Canton.

General Sato's Warning

Some interest in this connection is attached to the correspondence of the retired Gen. Yasunosuke Sato, a specialist in Chinese affairs, in the leading Tokyo newspaper, Nichi Nichi.

General Sato first of all warned his Japanese readers not to believe that the Chinese Nationalists are yet in a desperate position.

Even before the Chinese counter-attack on Taierhchwang, General Sato perceived that the Chinese were trying to reorganize their armies and that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek might be expected to attempt to recover lost ground in several directions. This attempt indeed materialized but proved abortive with the renewed Japanese attacks and the capture of Suchow. But there is still significance in General Sato's reminder that the Chinese were elated by the material support which is being received from the Soviet Union and from Great Britain. They are counting on Japan's economic exhaustion. They will not sue for peace for many months to come.

Japan's Strategy

General Sato recalled that the Taiping rebels in the last century and the Chinese Communists during the last decade held out despite isolation from the sea. In his opinion, "in order to bring the Chiang regime to its knees it is necessary for Japan on one hand to inflict a crushing defeat upon the enemy and, at the same time, to make known to the foreign powers its real financial strength."

General Sato remarked that the leaders of the Provisional Government in Peking, with whom he talked, were unanimous in expressing regret that there had been such a long pause in Japan's advance after the capture of Nanking, when the demoralization in the Chinese Nationalist ranks was greatest. At that time Suchow, the junction point where the Lung Hai Railway intersects the Tientsin-Pukow line could have been taken with much less difficulty.

General Sato suggested three points "for the satisfactory settlement of the trouble at the earliest possible date":

1. That the Japanese troops in North and Central China carry on offensive operations in a thorough manner. It should be their chief aim to capture the enemy's base of operations and to compel the removal of his capital.

2. That efforts be directed toward diminishing the sphere of influence of the Chiang regime as well as weakening its power of resistance, until it degenerates into a weak provincial government and foreign powers recognize the futility of dealing with it.

3. That, as the Chiang regime gradually declines, the authority of self-governing bodies in various localities be extended until they merge into one central government with which Japan can deal.

These three points represent, I think, a pretty accurate summary of the present Japanese program for China. Their realization depends, of course, on the issue of the campaign for the control of the Lung Hai Railway and for a subsequent thrust at Hankow.

What Caused Delay

The first section of this drive has been greatly aided by the capture of the vital Suchow junction. And the capture of Hankow remains as the completing portion of the strategy.

Meanwhile, it remains necessary to interpret the slow progress of the Japanese military machine prior to the Suchow offensive. Whether this was due to exhaustion in resources in men and materials through guerilla warfare, and the necessity of stationing large forces in Manchukuo—to say nothing of the stubborn quality of Chinese resistance—remains a question. The answer to this will only be written as the new phases of Japan's continental military strategy unroll, and whether the victories necessary to that strategy can be consolidated in sufficient time to prevent the difficult consequences which would face the Japanese if the war becomes too protracted.

Japan to Britain: Protest About Talk

By the Associated Press

London, May 25

Japan protested to Britain today against the remarks of a goverament spokesman in the House of Commons, deploring the shooting of Chinese prisoners by Japanese naval detachments at Amoy.

Richard Austen Butler, undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question on May 18 concerning the shooting of Chinese, said the Government "cannot too strongly deplore and condem such violation of the Hague Convention."

It was said that the Japanese took a serious view of Mr. Butler's statement, which they regarded as reflecting on the presige of the Japanese Navy.

SHANGHAI, May 25 (AP)—The Japanese announced today they had at last gained complete control of the 800-mile Tientsin-Pukow Railway and expected to resume operation linking Peiping and Shanghai early next month.

The Japanese said they closed gaps in the line south of Suchow to effect control, after fighting along the route for 325 days.

Domei, the Japanese News Agency, reported plans were under way for a merger of the Japanese-sponsored governments at Peiping and Nanking when railway communication actually was established.

Since the war began July 7, 1937, Japanese have effected nominal occupation of a vast area comprising nearly one-fourth the total area of China. Rail communication between Peiping on the North, Nanking, and Shanghai would be an important factor in knitting that territory.

Continuing their drive against Kaifeng, ancient capital 40 miles from the important junction at Chengchow of the East-West Lung Hai and the Peiping-Hankow Railways, Japanese said they reached a small town ten miles east of their goal.

Chinese guerrilla troops were reported to have attacked Tsimo, important trading town 20 miles north of Tsingtao. Japanese rushed troops from Tsingtao and fighting was continuing.

Missionaries in China Face Problems Now and After War

By the Associated Press

SHANGHAI—To the American missionary movement in China, the greatest organized endeavor of its kind in the world, the Chinese-Japanese war has brought serious problems, both present and future, and an abundance of hard work and danger for individual missionaries.

Many of the 6,000 American missionaries have been directly involved in war risks and hardships. Mission property has been bombed and shelled. Mission compounds have been barricaded against fighting just outside their walls. Some missionaries have seen their towns change hands more than once.

A few missionaries have been slain since the war began, but nearly all were well behind the battle lines. This is in contrast to the Boxer uprising of 1900, in which more than 200 Occidental missionaries and members of their families were listed as fatalities.

Problems of Peace

The end of the war will bring new problems, no matter who wins. Victory for the Japanese would see the extensive foreign missionary influence tested against Japanese controls and Japanese plans for spreading their "new culture" in China.

A Chinese victory, experienced observers believe, may see the spread of anti-foreign sentiment as part of a great revival of Chinese national consciousness. Manifestations of this, seeking a China free of foreign interests and failing to distinguish between the foreign missionary and the foreign businessman, brought missionary killings in 1927.

Either way, therefore, the $43,000,000 investment in China of United States missionary and philanthropic societies, with an expenditure of millions of dollars annually, is sure to be vitally affected by policies of China's post-war masters.

If Chinese Win

Should the Chinese win, however, the missionary movement can hope for help from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's support of Christianity and from a widespread appreciation of the manner in which missionaries have coped with the problem of providing food and shelter for millions of the war's destitute.

Medical missionaries are credited with saving thousands. Relief committees have labored at Shanghai, Nanking, and other centers without attention to creed, Roman Catholics and Protestants working side by side for the stricken populace.

In some instances American missionaries, safeguarding mission property and their native followers, have dealt with Chinese regulars, guerrillas and bandits and the Japanese Army, in quick succession.

Courage Is Admitted

Japanese military leaders have paid tribute to the courage of American missionaries, many of whom have remained at their posts in beleaguered and ultimately captured cities.

American Protestant missionary activities can be said to have begun in China in 1807. In 1900 there were 1,000 missionaries in the country, representing 30 societies. In 1937 there were more than 6,000 American workers of 107 societies.

In 1935 total American holdings in China were estimated at $240,000,000, of which the property of missions and philanthropical organizations came to $43,000,000.

The first Roman Catholic mission was founded in China at the start of the fourteenth century. In 1936 the Roman Catholic movement included 16,197 schools, 415 orphanages, 236 hospitals and asylums, in addition to churches.

Protection of missionaries and their safe withdrawal from danger zones has been a major concern of the various occidental governments concerned.

Ambassador Kennedy Dines King's 'Opposition'

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy last night entertained leaders of His Majesty's Opposition at a stag dinner, in line with his policy of getting both sides of the British political picture.

The late Ambassador, Robert W. Bingham, held a similar dinner last year, reportedly on President Roosevelt's proposal.

Guests last night included Maj. Clement Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps, Herbert Morrison, Noel Baker, and Hugh Dalton. Prof. Harold J. Laski, authority on political science, was also present.

Russia Envoy Leaving Japan

TOKYO, May 25 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy today announced Ambassador Michael M. Slavutsky, Russia's representative in many difficult negotiations with Japan over Siberian border incidents and fisheries rights, would return to Moscow June 5. The Embassy did not disclose whether a successor had been named.

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High Court Strides Forward Even Daring to Reverse Itself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Once more the Supreme Court majority has demonstrated that the re-interpretation and reversal of past decisions by the Tribunal itself constitutes an important road to progress.

For a year and a half, the court majority has been proving it can hand down "liberal" decisions and is not afraid of reversing itself. Monday's decision in the New York Port Authority case, which narrows the field of inter-governmental tax exemptions and achieves results that reformers and Secretaries of Treasury have been seeking for decades, "overrules a century of precedents"—in the words of the indomitable conservative minority composed of Associate Justice Pierce Butler and Associate Justice James C. McReynolds.

Other recent decisions—beginning with the startling reversals during the Supreme Court fight last year—have shown that when the Tribunal begins to move, it moves steadily and with great force toward its new objectives. Its progress would seem to be clearing away the underbrush of confusing past decisions—decisions which left a "no-man's-land" ob absent authority between state and nation, or perpetuated a wilderness in which lower courts and sometimes the highest Tribunal wandered con-

Greater Authority

Decisions in labor cases—as witness the Remington-Rand decision upholding the National Labor Relations Board—in interstate commerce cases, and finally the striking new rule on tax immunity have all led to greater authority for the Federal Government in conformity with modern conditions.

And so the Court continues to write the answer to the clamor for some kind of judicial reform which rose to a crisis in late 1936 and early 1937, and resulted—in one form—in the President's court bill. Significantly enough, President Roosevelt's two new appointees were not necessary to the actual majority which has written the latest cases. Most of the decisions, particularly in the tax-immunity case, were 5-2. Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed and Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo have abstained, which meant that two liberal votes were missing. But the new bloc composed of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and Associate Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Owen J. Roberts, Harlan F. Stone, and Hugo L. Black has held together.

Limit on Tax Immunity

Mr. Justice Stone's decision in the Port Authority case once more opens the way to legislation strictly limiting tax immunity. It lays down a broad rule, permitting state and nation to tax one another's employees in so far as such taxation is an incident to the dual existence of two tax sovereignties. Such a rule may in the future be taken to uphold virtually any taxation either authority cares to impose, so long as it does not lay a burden which actually threatens the continuance of one or the other unit of government.

The decision does not strictly apply to bonds of the Port Authority, and hence to the question of tax-exempt securities, but if the tenor of this decision and some of its immediate predecessors is carried out, observers believe that legislation ending tax-immune securities would be upheld by the Supreme Court.

In a clear and outspoken decision, Mr. Justice Stone begins with the classic case of McCulloch v. Maryland and clears away the underbrush. That decision, he says, sustained tax immunity "only because it was deemed necessary to protect the states from destruction by the Federal taxation. . . ."

"Any constitutional restriction upon taxing power granted to Congress . . . should be narrowly limited," he says. "Any allowance of a tax immunity for the protection of state sovereignty is at the expense of the sovereign power of the nation to tax. Enlargement of the one involves diminution of the other. When enlargement proceeds beyond the necessity of protecting the state, the burden of the immunity is thrown upon the National Government with benefit only to a privileged class of taxpayers."

This sweeping dictum would seem to apply equally well to tax-exempt securities. The decision adds: "A restriction upon national power, devised only as a shield to protect the states from curtailment of the essential operations of government which they have exercised from the beginning would become a ready means for striking down the taxing power of the nation."

Mr. Justice Stone has a word of apology for past contraditions. He says: "In a period marked by a constant expansion of Government activities and the steady multiplication of the complexities of taxing systems, it is perhaps too much to expect that the judicial pronouncements murking the boundaries of state immunity should present a completely logical pattern."

Significant Statement

And, in his most significant guiding statements: "The state and National Governments must coexist. Each must be supported by taxation of those who are citizens of both. The mere fact that the economic burden of such taxes may be passed on to a state government and thus increase to some extent, here wholly conjectural, the expenses of its operation, infringes no constitutional immunity. Such burdens are but normal incidents of the organization within the same territory of two governments, each possessed of taxing power."

As to the Brush decision, in 1936, in which the Court held that an employee of a water district was exempt from taxation, Mr. Justice Stone declares the Government did not prove in that case that the burden on the local authority would be "indirect or conjectural as to be but an incident of the coexistence of the two governments, and, therefore, not within the constitutional immunity. If determination of that point was implicit in the decision, it must be limited by what is now decided."

In other words, the Brush case (March 15, 1937) is reversed. And so said the mindrity Justices. The decision, they added: "Expressly or sub silentio, it overrules a century of precedents."

Children Forge Link of Good Will

Chest of Friendship

An American and a Philippine Child Examine Type of Box Being Distributed by American Youngsters to Young Persons of Other Lands Under Auspices of Committee of World Friendship Among Children

World Friendship Aided by Gifts To Spanish Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Working under auspices of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, thousands of youngsters throughout the United States and Canada are taking part in an international party for the children of Spain.

Packages filled by the children with warm clothing, soap, sewing materials, and other necessities are assembled by the Committee here and sent to Spain for distribution by the American Friends Service Committee. Children on both sides of the battle lines share in the gifts.

Frequent Shipments

Nearly 4,000 cases have been asked for and frequent shipments are being made, an official said. It is estimated 10,000 packages will be shipped overseas.

The project, sixth of the friendship enterprises organized by the Committee under sponsorship of the Federal Council of Churches, is described as "an adventure in good will transcending sectarian, religious, and racial differences."

Former Undertakings

Former good-will undertakings resulted in distribution of 13,000 dolls in Japan, 20,000 picture folios in China, and 30,000 gift bags in Mexico. Still another project resulted in the shipping of 28,000 friendship chests to the Philippine Islands and the mailing of 13,000 postal cards to youngsters in France, Holland, and English-speaking countries.

Fostering of greater friendship among the children of America and other nations with the objective of bringing up a generation which some day may be "too friendly to fight" is the announced aim of the Committee, which holds the program is unusually successful in a world apparently troubled by hate and fear.

Bar Member's Plan Aids Law Beginners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—A new type of law office consisting of young attorneys to take care of small business on a large scale at lowcost, with group-publicity to make the public "lawyer conscious," would be one way for young lawyers just entering the over-crowded legal profession to succeed, Douglas Dennis, of Atlanta, intimated at the closing session of the Georgia Bar Association held here recently.

"An experiment of that kind, coupled with group-publicity, should open up a heretofore unexplored field," Mr. Dennis said. He also advocated more rigid entrance examinations for lawyers in Georgia, limiting admission to the bar, a one-year probation period for law school graduates, and compulsory retirement.

Joseph B. Cumming, of Augusta, was named new President of the Association. He is his family's fourth generation of lawyers. A graduate of the University of Georgia and of Harvard, Mr. Cumming served two years in the World War and two years in the Georgia Legislature.

Cause of Plane Crash In Ohio Is Unknown

CLEVELAND, May 25 (AP)—Causes for the crash of a Transcontinental Western Air plane with the loss of all nine persons aboard, just eight miles short of the airport here early today, remained unknown as Department of Commerce and airline officials studied the wreckage. The plane was coming into the airport on its regular course, had radioed that all was well with 45 miles yet to go, and suddenly was seen to plunge. Reports conflicted as to whether flames broke out before the crash, but a radio operator in the control tower at the airport, who saw the event, said that no flames appeared previous to the impact. Thereafter the wreckage was totally burned. This was the line's first accident on the Newark-Cleveland run in 44,000 trips in the last 11 years.

Harlan Witnesses Link Names Of Officials and Operators

(Continued from Page 1)

the Government and against whom the Government's indictment has been dropped.

Issues Jointed

He testified that at meetings of the Association which he attended himself the question of unions was discussed, that one of them was attended by Ben Unthank, Deputy Sheriff employed by the Association, that one of his colleagues once protested against paying assessments "to fight the unions," and that Elmer D. Hall, the operator who protested, was called "thin-skinned" by Robert C. Tway, another operator, because of the protest.

Mr. Asbury also testified that his own company, the Black Mountain Coal Operators Association, paid assessments to the Association which ran as high as $600 to $700 a month. Testimony adduced during the Senate Civil Liberties Committee hearings indicated that Mr. Unthank sometimes received as much as $2,000 a month from the coal operators at a time when his own salary was $150 a month.

Mr. Asbury's testimony was at direct variance with the general contentions outlined by former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson, chief of the defense legal staff. Judge Dawson had told the jury earlier in the day he would prove that the Operators Association was friendly to labor, never conspired to keep unions out of the County, and was interested primarily in freight rates and standardized bookeeping. The discrepancy joined the issue squarely on the first real day of a trial which is expected now to last at least six weeks.

The Government's case will stand or fall on its ability to establish a conscious and planned relationship between the coal operators and Mr. Unthank's alleged anti-union activities.

Mr. Asbury's appearance on the stand as a Government witness was regarded as a setback for the defense which attempted to prove through cross questioning that it was part of a "deal" involving dismissal of the Government case against Mr. Asbury and the Black Mountain Company. The witness stoutly denied auy "deal," insisting that although he had told Government attorneys in advance of the trial what he intended to testify, he did not know the indictment against him would be dropped until a motion to this effect was actually filed last week.

It was Mr. Asbury's mine which suffered damage estimated up to $500,000 in a fire which broke out in it on May 16, the day the trial officially opened.

Agent Testifies

The Government called as its first witness yesterday George A. Stevens, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who testified that George S. Ward, Secretary of the Coal Operators Association, had told him that one of the purposes of the Association was "to prevent the unionizing of the coal miners of Harlan County."

The Stevens testimony was briskly contested by Judge Dawson who was finally informed that a transcript of the conversation between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ward would be produced as soon as possible to verify the details in question.

Mr. Asbury was called next, causing somewhat of a commotion in the court room where it had been assumed that this coal operator would probably be a Government witness, but not that the Government would play such an important card so early in the game.

Following Mr. Asbury the prosecution put Conrad Howard, Deputy Court Clerk of Harlan County, on the stand for a lengthy outline of the history of surety bonds obtained by Theodore R. Middleton, High Sheriff of Harlan during the period of labor troubles. The testimony disclosed that the Sheriff was bonded for $160,000 each year of his office by bonds signed by various Harlan residents many of whom were coal operators and members of the Operators Association.

The manner of obtaining bond for Sheriff Middleton was emphasized during the Senate investigation where Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., declared that by accepting bond in this fashion the Sheriff had incurred an obligation of $500 a year to those who signed the bonds. This is the amount that it would have allegedly cost him to obtain the bonds commercially.

With the names of Mr. Unthank and Mr. Middleton coming prominently into the testimony these two individuals were the subject of constant and interested scrutiny by spectators and press. Mr. Middleton appeared before the La Follette Committee and his ruddy complexion, stocky, strongly-built body, and aggressive manner are already well known. Mr. Unthank's appearance was a surprise to those who had heard him described in Washington but had never seen him before. He avoided subpoenas to attend the Senate hearings. He is entirely unlike Mr. Middleton, or the fictional version of a Deputy Sheriff. His whole person radiates gentle, somewhat retiring, friendliness. His figure is markedly rotund. His features lack any striking characteristic. Mild, small eyes are rendered even more ingenuous in appearance by metal-rimmed spectacles. He sits throughout the sessions wearing a slightly injured expression and speaking only when approached by others. Mr. Middleton, on the contrary, is constantly moving about the room conferring with attorneys or other defendants.

Jamaica Strikers Agree to Return Pending Parley

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 25 (AP)—Improvement in Kingston's general strike situation came last night after two days of strain. Street cleaners, one of the groups on strike, agreed to return to their jobs pending consideration of their demands for higher wages by the Municipal Council, and it was reported dock workers' demands were about to be met.

These developments capped a day in which the British Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies Naval Station ordered the cruiser Ajax to rush here from Bermuda, bringing a complement of 550 bluejackets to augment British Troops called out Monday.

Police and demonstrators engaged in numerous clashes. About 40 received aid as a result of these skirmishes.

A total of 70 persons have been arrested, including Alexander Bustamante, Jamaican labor leader.

Beside street cleaners and dock workers, the strikers included bus drivers, conductors, and lamp-lighters, and even the fire brigade threatened to stage a sit-down strike. All sought higher wages.

Congress to Depart: First Guess, June 4

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Capital's annual guessing game on the date Congress will adjourn brought these forecasts today:

Senators Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader; Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, and John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama—June 4.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho—June 6.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma—June 10.

Senators Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan—June 11.

Senator Lynn I. Frazier (R) of North Dakota—June 15.

Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas—"not before June 15 and perhaps not before July 1."

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska—"I am afraid we aren't going to adjourn. Maybe we'll just take a short recess this fall."

Vice-President Garner, regarded as the best adjournment guesser in the Capital, has written out his guess and sealed it—to be opened only after Congress does adjourn.

Cardenas Sends More Troops To Crush Rebellion

MEXICO, D. F., May 25 (AP)—The Mexican Government yesterday ordered fresh troops into San Luis State and acted to cut off retreat of the rebel chieftain, Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, northward through Tamalipas.

At the same time President Cardenas issued a proclamation asserting the "revolution lacks justification" and urging rebellious Cedillistas to lay down their arms under full guarantees if they returned to "a life of honesty."

Division Gen. Antonio Gurrero, commander of the Tamaulipas garrison, left Tampico with Gov. Marte Gomez for Antiguo Morelos near the Tamaulipas border, to inspect Federal troops and checkmate General Cedillo in that direction.

The 24th Infantry Battalion was ordered from Toluca in the State of Mexico northward to the disturbed area, making seven batallions of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and special units ordered to the war zone.

Although Government spokesmen continued to vie with one another in discounting importance of the revolt, several developments counteracted their assurances that only 3,000 rebels were in the field. These included:

1. The defense ministry asked the Mexican railway to lend it 10 flatcars presumably to transport light artillery.

2. A band of 40 rebels dynamited a repair train on the San Luis-Tampico railway between El Gato and El Borrego, killing two trainmen and injuring four. It was the first time such traditional Cedillo tactics had succeeded.

3. The gunboat Queretaro and two coastguard cutters were assigned to patrol the Tamaulipas and northern Veracruz coasts, apparently to prevent possible reinforcements from reaching General Cedillo by boat.

4. There were reports of fresh rebel activity about Chirimoya, Cerrito and other San Luis Potosi points and also in southwestern Tamaulipas. Apparently the central part of the State was dotted with outlaw troops.

The executive council of the CMT, Confederation of Workers of Mexico, turned down proposals for arming its labor militia to fight the Cedillistas, deciding the step was unnecessary.

Instead the CMT will stage demonstrations throughout the country to show support of the President, and send communications to labor groups throughout the world "explaining" the revolt.

Boy Actor's Money Ruled as Parents'

LOS ANGELES, May 25 (AP)—Judge Emmet Wilson ruled here yesterday that the parents of Bobby Breen, movie actor youngster, are entitled to his earnings until he reaches legal age.

The court held the $75,000 estate of Bobby is the property of his father and mother, Hyman and Rebecca Breen. The parents indicated it was their desire to maintain a trust fund that has been created in a Los Angeles bank.

The parents informed the Court that under terms of the trust Bobby would receive, at 21, 10 per cent of all that has accumulated in his favor and 10 per cent at 25 years of age, with the remainder of 80 per cent going to him at 30.

Wage-Hour Bill in Senate; Southern Filibuster Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

reconcile the striking differences between House and Senate bills if it is to enact final legislation before already restive Congressmen bolt and go home. There has been insistent talk of a Senate filibuster, but thus far only Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi has indicated an intention of "talking at length." It is thought possible Mr. Harrison may confine his objections to the lack of a differential, and may accede to any measure which provides this feature.

Compromise Sought

A disposition to compromise is looked for from 11 sides, for the Administration is represented as chiefly interested in getting the basic concept of a bill written into law, with amendments coming afterwards.

The breakdown of the vote follows:

For Bill	
Democrats	258
Republicans	46
Progressives	7
Farmer-labor	5
Total	314
Against	
Democrats	56
Republicans	41
Total	97

Despite the opposition of the intensely vocal Southern bloc there were a number of Southern Democrats who voted for the measure. But the view of the Southern opposition bloc was expressed intensely in the declaration of Claude A. Fuller (D) of Arkansas, who shouted:

"You may heap humiliation thusly on the South but we Southern Democrats will be back here when many of your seats are empty. The South—the cradle of Democracy—has voted for many of your schemes, but we're going down shouting now. Why, the 11 Southern States, with a total population of 29,000,000 people, received less relief than the State of Pennsylvania—but we voted it in for you."

25 Cents an Hour

As passed the bill starts minimum wages at 25 cents an hour to be increased 5 cents a year till the final 40 cent limit is reached. As to hours, these start at 44 a week, graduated down two hours a year for two years to the ultimate 40 hours. Extensive exemptions from the act are made, including farm workers and retailers, and more were added yesterday. In addition, there are anti-child-labor provisions. Administration is vested in the Department of Labor.

Chief vote of the day, prior to the final decision taken in a belligerent Congress, was defeat of the Ramspeck amendment which would have written geographical differentials into the measure. This was beaten by a standing vote, 139 to 70.

A number of important amendments slipped through the protective cordon of the bill's supporters, although the vast majority were defeated. Chief of these was one by Fred Biermann (D) of Iowa exempting all farm workers engaged in rural communities in processing, handling, ginning, storing pasteurizing, and the like, on all farm commodities. From first to last the leaders have leaned over backward not to offend farm interests in this bill. Farmers and helpers are specifically exempted, and even the child labor provisions exempt agriculture in excluding children from work for pay. Another amendment accepted yesterday from Chairman Mary T. Norton (D) of N. J. of the Labor Committee gave to employers in canning factories exemption from overtime provisions for 12 work weeks per year, in order not to penalize seasonal industries.

Another amendment, to exempt child actors—immediately dubbed the "Shirley Temple" amendment—was introduced by Representative Charles Kramer (D) of California, and accepted.

All country newspapers, published weekly or semi-weekly with circulations of 3,000 or less, were exempted under an amendment by Representative Edward W. Creal (D) of Kentucky. On the other hand, the bill was slightly strengthened by an amendment from Representative Robert Crosser (D) of Ohio, placing railroad workers under the bill.

Welles Pleads for Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 25—Proclaiming the preservation of peace and of American democracy to be the basic objectives of United States foreign policy, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, today was spokesman for an American position of noninterference with the domestic affairs of other nations. Mr. Welles' forum was the meeting of the Presbyterian Social Union of Maryland here last night. His remarks were widely interpreted today as an effort on the part of the State Department to ease tension and correct impressions about American foreign policy created by doctrinal clashes between American statesmen and officials in the dictatorships.

A recent warning by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, that the United States might be pushed onto the battlefield to protect its democratic institutions provoked a rejoinder from Premier Benito Mussolini that the dictatorships would join forces and resist any democratic combination "to the end." A similar resentment has been aroused in Germany, where the press has been filled with fulminations against America because of refusal by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to permit the export of American helium to the Reich.

"The cause of world peace, and the fundamental objective in our foreign policy of keeping our own country at peace, are not furthered," according to Mr. Welles, "by our participation in international polemics and recriminations over internal policies of other nations regarding which we have no rightful concern."

"When the policy of another country endangers our rights or our interests as a nation," Mr. Welles said, "or when it threatens the maintenance of those basic principles of international law, then this Government should feel free to adopt such attitudes as the best interests of the American people seem to demand."

"In these troubled times," he said, "the world is surcharged with the clash of conflicting doctrines, with bitter recriminations of the exponents of divergent dogmas, and with propaganda conducted by spokesmen of certain ideologies among the adherents of other beliefs. What we must avoid as a people is confusion between what is an attack on our institutions and the purely internal policy of a foreign government."

Mr. Welles recommended the extension to Europe of the principle of non-intervention enunciated in the Buéos Aires Protocol, on the grounds that since its effectuation, relations between the United States and South America have vastly improved. He supported such broad humanitarian policies as the project for aiding central European refugees.

Relief Rolls Shorten But Net Costs Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A drop of 4,534 from this city's relief rolls was recorded during the year ended with April, according to a report by A. W. Laver, Welfare Commissioner. Relief recipients totaled 73,171 last year, compared with 68,637 for April of this year, the report revealed.

Although gross expenditures dropped $123,114, the net cost of relief to Toronto taxpayers increased $123,285 for the first four months of 1937. This increase was due to a decrease in Government grants this year, the report explains.

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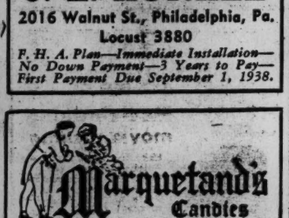
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Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Yards of Material Plus Posies Equals One Frock

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Favorite Pudding Recipe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The following pudding recipe is a favorite with the men folks in my family. Also, it is a favorite with me because it is easily prepared.

Cream Coconut Pudding

Mix
¾ cup sugar
5 tablespoons cornstarch
⅛ teaspoon salt. Add to
2 cups hot milk. Put in top of double boiler and cook 15 minutes or until thickened. Pour mixture over
1 egg yolk. Cool and add
¾ cup shredded coconut
1 beaten egg white
½ teaspoon vanilla

(Mrs.) I. U. B., California

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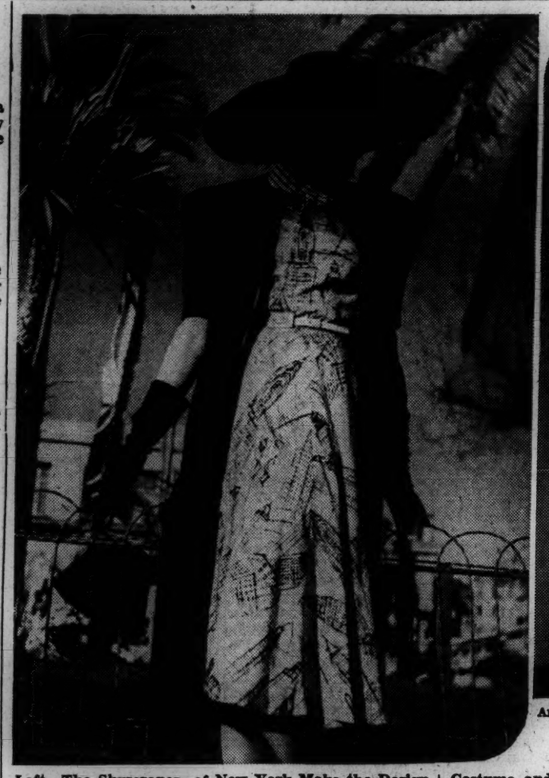

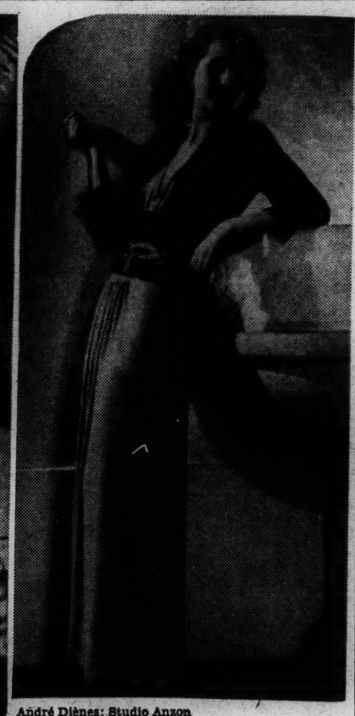

André Dienes; Studio Anson

Left—The Skyscrapers of New York Make the Design of This Frock of Printed White Crêpe de Chine. The Black Wool Coat With Broad Shoulders and Elbow Sleeves Is Fastened to the Waist With Metal Clips. Costume and Hat From Molyneaux. Right—A Wide Girdle and Bolero, in a Darker Shade Gives a Contrasting Note to This Evening Gown of Porcelain Blue Mat by Lucien Lelong

Paris Designers Go Billowy at All Points

Flowers Blossom on Everything, While Colors Predict an International Call

By Elène Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The textile manufacturers have cause for rejoicing at the present trend of feminine fashions, for the latest models which have just been shown by the Paris dressmaking houses are a decided departure from the clinging garb of recent years. Yards and yards of material are required for the swirling skirts of evening gowns, ample lengths for the gored and pleated skirts of daytime frocks and extra material in the bloused bodices and full bishop's sleeves which are a feature of the new mode, and which will, undoubtedly be amplified in next winter's costume. As a matter of fact, the new silhouette is plainly indicated with bloused back, pinched-in waist, fuller sleeves and flaring skirt. This line is even carried out in the new coats, many of which have circular skirts below the closely-fitted hipline.

Another French industry which will profit by the new fashions is that of artificial flowers. Not for many years has this industry had so encouraging an outlook. In fact, its decline has been a matter of considerable anxiety to the French Government. Hundreds of women were thrown out of employment when flowers ceased to be used by dressmakers and milliners, but with the revival of the vogue for floral decorations, there is no longer any need for these workers to take the "dole." Evening gowns are festooned with garlands of gardenias, hyacinths, lilac, sweetpeas, and poppies; and headdresses of rose-buds, forget-me-nots, violets, and lilies-of-the-valley have replaced the jeweled band and even the diamond tiara, so that the scene at the Opera, which formerly sparkled with jewels now resembles a garden of nodding blossoms. Boutonnières of artificial flowers are worn with the tailored suit, "muguet" (lily-of-the-valley) being the popular favorite at the moment.

For Garden Parties

Hats are generously trimmed with flowers and the flower-toque is worn with the summer ensemble and with afternoon and theater costumes. A charming example of the use of artificial flowers is a costume in the new collection of Maggie Rouff, consisting of a skirt of white printed crepe with a design of large clusters of hyacinth-blue flowers, a tailored jacket of white ottoman silk, and a blouse of sheer, white organza which has a thick garland of blue hyacinths extending down the side from the neck to the plain white silk belt. Topped with a toque of the same blue flowers, this makes an exquisite costume for the garden party or a summer wedding.

Navy blue holds a prominent place in the new collections and the whole range of purples, petunias, violets, and mauves are much in evidence. A unique feature of the new mode is the combination of several colors and of different materials in frocks and coats. For instance, a dark colored coat will have square or triangular-shaped inserts of two or three lighter colors on the shoulders at the hips or low down on the skirt. Mainbocher uses two materials of the same color in several of his new models, as, for example, a coat with the upper part in a smooth cloth has the skirt in a heavier material in the same shade.

National Colors

The impending visit of the British sovereigns to Paris has brought forth all kinds of festive garments in the national colors. Belts and sashes of red, white, and blue ribbons and garlands of tri-colored flowers are used on black or white evening frocks while the season's debutante may make her curtsy in a dainty gown of red, white and blue striped organza.

Boleros continue to be shown with both day and evening costumes, ranging from the little abbreviated model, sponsored by Chanel, which just covers the shoulders, to the ample jacket in plaid woolen material with long sleeves and tabs at the front reaching to the edge of the skirt, which Madame Alix is showing with a plain black frock.

The corselet grows in width and popularity. In taffeta or satin stiffly boned, it is worn with the new, full-skirted evening gowns, giving a distinctly Victorian silhouette. Creed puts a corselet top on the skirts of his tailored suits. In the photograph of the evening costume designed by Lucien Lelong, it takes the form of a wide, fitted belt. The most extraordinary example which I have seen of the corselet was a highboned bodice of silver cord woven like a basket with the handles forming shoulder-straps and with sprays of pink flowers falling over the top. This was worn with a full skirt of white tulle.

Ensembles in Printed Crepe

Ensembles of printed silk crepe are, as always, in the summer fashion news. This year's version consists of a long coat, usually fitted in at the waist and with slightly flaring skirt, in place of the short jacket, and either a one-piece frock or a two-piece costume, on the order of the jumper and skirt. A printed coat and plain dark frock is sponsored by Mainbocher, Maggie Rouff, and other leading houses. Mainbocher shows a fitted coat of navy blue crepe with a white dot worn with a navy blue frock. Maggie Rouff makes coats of printed crepe in a large floral design and appliqués the cut-out design of the print on the front of the bodice of the plain, black frock which goes with it. The same designer has a lovely model in a dull pink crêpe de Chine printed in a small, black design which has a delicate embroidery in narrow black silk braid edging both the frock and coat and extending up the fronts of the latter. With black gloves, shoes, and bag, and a big, flat, pink hat with a black ribbon, this is a dainty costume for any summer festivity.

The two-piece jumper frock is seen in every sort of material. Patou is showing a blue and white printed dress with slightly flaring skirt and a tightly fitted jumper which has a narrow yoke at the back extending in tabs over the shoulders at the front, piped with blue and with blue ribbons tying the narrow chocker.

Through the Editor's Window

Primer for Clubwomen

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It can mean much to be a clubwoman. The clubwoman has enlisted "to raise the standard of civilization." Eight million of them through concerted action are showing that they are trying to "make the world a pleasant and gracious place to live in." These ideas, are from a new book, "Cavewoman to Clubwoman," by Rose L. Brown (published by Dorrance and Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, $1.25), which has captured our interest.

It is described as a "primer for clubwomen," and has already, we understand, won approval from many outstanding members of the species. Short, swift, witty, it touches on points that, to our mind, merit thought from women both in and out of clubs, since in these days women are likely to be joined for "concerted action" of some sort whether the organization be called a club or something else.

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Clubs of women have initiated hundreds of fine projects that have later been taken over by city and national institutions. Roadside planting, conservation, bird sanctuaries, hot school lunches, public playgrounds, libraries—these are among the activities that frequently begin in a local club and grow into community and state projects. Because of a club's potential influence for good, then, it seems to us that we women should strive to make our club activities reflect the best possible thinking and acting.

In a chapter on Dated Clubwomen, Rose Brown reminds us in such activities to be sure to use the mellow thought and rich experience of the older women in our clubs; and further along, she points out the importance of making use of the very young and very new ones. She further advises us to beware of running along in grooves of custom and standardization, with all the members cut to one pattern. "Encourage talent," she adds. "Admire originality." And she points out that there must be plentiful opportunity in every club for training the members—study groups, classes, etc.

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Under "Entertainment" she passes along a sheaf of suggestions for developing programs, with special emphasis on using member-material. For example, How about mental traveling with a member-guide; or hobbies? And in another chapter she gives excellent advice about using club committees. We like her reminder that "more manual labor on the part of the members" is wholesome. One club, it seems, had been hiring a caterer to handle refreshments, but when forced to pare the budget, found that within its membership was a woman who had formerly been a teacher of cooking and household management. This member, upon taking the work over as chairman of a committee, "whipped the whole thing into shape."

The upshot was that the club actually made a little money on serving at meetings a really delicious 50-cent luncheon where it had lost while serving an unsatisfactory 75-cent one. Rural clubs are used to the idea of every member pitching in to help (remember the church suppers given by various denominations, that you used to partake of when you were a child?); but city clubs have got into the way of hiring outsiders for almost everything, and would benefit by returning to simpler ways, according to Rose Brown.

The mention of entertainment brings to mind that besetting sin of most women's clubs: long, overstuffed programs. "Amateurs have this idea firmly implanted—if a program as planned is good, then one four times as long will be four times as good," Rose Brown offers. "That kind of arithmetic is all wrong. Timing is more important to entertainments than salt is to soap. Begin on time, and end on time, preferably earlier."

"The clubroom is not a battlefield" is another comment. In other words, a well-informed use of parliamentary law is essential to meetings, "peace and the spirit of harmony must prevail," and "sweet courtesy is more valuable than too much learning." In regard to the throwing of blackballs by women who think the applicant for membership does not "belong," she says: "Of course, you as owners of your club have a right to disbar anyone of whom you do not approve. But think deep in your hearts, 'Am I voting against this woman for some personal grudge in the past?' 'Am I blackballing this applicant because I am jealous of her?' . . . If women's clubs are the splendid broadening influences that we say they are, then blackballs must be tossed with great care."

Again, where a member develops into a trouble-maker, nagging and critical, Rose Brown points out that "like a spoiled child" she may be cutting up simply to get the center of the stage that is denied to her. Instead of demanding her resignation, first give her something to do. She may get over her petty ways and become a valuable member. It is at least worth trying.

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In a miniature allegory called "Keys" we are told seven ways of unlocking the mysteries of the universe: Honesty, Earnestness, Tactfulness, Charm, Appreciation, Cooperation, and Spirituality. (Notice that Beauty and Money were not considered important.) If we link these on a circlet of Humor—that saving, balancing quality Rose Brown describes as a "hidden reserve of light heartedness," a "well-spring of kindliness that laughs away all personal grudges"—we ought to have complete equipment with which we as clubwomen really can help to "make the world a pleasant and gracious place to live in."

A Wednesday Column

Courtesy of I. Miller

Stepping Out in Linen

Linen is a favorite for summer footwear not only because it is cool, but because its lightweight texture is appropriate with one's very sheer frocks. The pair shown above, for town and spectator wear, has square toes, square heels, a diagonal tongue, and parisand trim. The "Discovered Instep" pumps, below, designed for summer dancing, are of dark linen with braided peppermint stick bands at the sides.

Substitute for Apple Butter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By adding 1 teaspoon cinnamon and ⅛ teaspoon cloves, applesauce can be substituted for apple butter in the drop cookie recipe published on this page April 22. It makes a good cookie which can be made very quickly.

(Mrs.) O. D. B. C., Pennsylvania

Two Useful Books For Gardeners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you are like the rest of us, in thinking that bulbs for the garden are simply tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, crocuses, glads, and a few other familiars, with emphasis upon well-known varieties of each. In any case, however, you will be amazed at the richness, beauty, and variety of the bulb families, as seen in "Garden Bulbs in Color," by J. Horace McFarland, R. Marion Hatton, and Daniel J. Foley. It is a gardener's picture-book to dream about. The color photographs are beautiful, and even the black and white photographs, with their exquisite shadows and almost third-dimension effects, are unusual. All the better known kinds of bulbs are here, with help in choosing, placing, and planting each. Also are there color photographs of named varieties—a real help in choosing them—; and sections given to the many lesser known bulbs. As a companion volume to Stevens' "Garden Flowers in Color," this useful and distinguished volume is a boon to the many who can tell better what they want to plant by taking notes at flower shows. For here is a private show, open at any moment one may find convenient. (Macmillan Company, New York, publishers, $3.50.)

♪ ♪ ♪

When is the time to plant dahlias? When all danger of frost is over, which means about March first around Los Angeles to the middle of May around Chicago or New York. Boston and vicinity is still putting its dahlias in as late as June first. When planting, first plant the stake, we are told. Three feet apart is right. In dividing the roots a pair of pruning shears may be a useful tool. Anything you need to know about dahlias will be found in "Modern Dahlias, Their Care and Culture," by J. Louis Roberts, and edited by Leonard Barron. (Doubleday, Doran and Co. Garden City, New York, $2.)

International Women's Week To Be Held in Budapest

Representatives from sixty-five countries are expected to attend the Third International Women's Week which is to be held this summer at Budapest, beginning July 23. Although women from all walks of life will participate in the conference special interest will be centered in the meetings of those representing the press.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Sunday Dinner in Two Editions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Editor:

Sunday has always been a busy day at our house, as some members of the family attended church and Sunday School at the usual hours while others had regular engagements in the afternoon and evening. Mother sometimes wished that she were twins, so that one of her could enjoy the morning service while the other one cooked dinner.

After some experimenting we found the most satisfactory way for all of us was to eat our Sunday dinner Saturday night, repeating it with variations right after church Sunday noon.

The meat course, being the one requiring the most time, was chosen with a view to having plenty left over for a second meal. Many kinds of meat, especially roasts, are improved by a warming over and the meal can be so varied by the use of different vegetables that no one will complain of having the same meat served twice in succession.

On Saturday afternoon a large meat loaf might occupy the place of honor in the oven, surrounded with pans of rice pudding, baked onions, tapioca with fruit, baked apples, squash or other foods requiring oven heat and affording opportunity for those mealy baked Idaho potatoes that make such a good accompaniment for the meat loaf. With the addition of cabbage slaw or other green salad there will now be on hand the makings of two hearty meals and Sunday morning will be relieved of much housekeeping and haste.

One observes that imagination and foresight are just as applicable to housekeeping as to singing a solo, writing a book, or conducting an office. There is a great pleasure in finding ways by which to express efficiency, beauty, and freedom in the so-called common duties of the home. Mother undoubtedly deserves the chance to enjoy the Sunday morning church service and one way to secure this is to serve the Sunday dinner (first edition) Saturday night.

(Mrs.) L. F. R.

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Rip van Winkle in His Workshop

WE HAD followed the guidebook for more than a week, and now were in a state of open rebellion. Our heads reeled with an accumulation of dates and with the different periods of architecture which the book had thrust upon our notice. Fourteenth century doorways seemed always to be in streets marked "Sens Interdit," and a kindly gendarme would wave his arms and give us a torrent of instructions. Gothic cathedrals were long distances from where we had left the car. Now, just when we had decided to enjoy ourselves, we read: "An ancient hill town dating from the eleventh century or earlier; should on no account be missed."

"Only twenty kilometers off our route," murmured Elspeth, "and we might not see another one."

* * *

I HESITATED, THEN gave in, stipulating that she must find the way. We had come that day through rolling country sparsely populated and with little cultivation, winding later down to the fertile valley of the Dordogne. Then, climbing once more, we had followed a twisted lonely road and now we were beginning to have thoughts of a meal and resting place.

Coming toward us was an old lady. Firm and erect, she was carrying a huge flat loaf of bread upon her head, whilst her hands were busily engaged in knitting. Hardly pausing in her walk, and with vigorous movements of the head, she told us the way, the loaf remaining perfectly poised. "Over the cross-roads, two kilometers further on, turn left, and then soon right," repeated Elspeth and off we went.

We had left the main road and now there was an abundant choice of alternatives. It was shy, wild country, with spring flowers thick upon the ground and the white thorn smelling sweetly, as we wound in and out amongst the hills in the late afternoon sunshine. Thankfully we heard the tinkle of a bell and came upon a shepherd with his herd of sheep and goats. He was plaiting a basket; but, with encouraging nods and smiles and a wave of his bunch of reeds, he motioned us onwards.

* * *

IT WAS LIKE a road in a fairy story and we were scarcely surprised at the sight which met us as we emerged from a deep defile. High up across a rocky valley, clinging to precipitous cliffs, was a town. The houses were huddled together and seemed to be carved out of the rock. As we looked, the loveliest silvery chime floated across to us. La-lala-la and again la-lala-la. It was a definite invitation. After some astonishing zigzags, the road, with a final twist, took us under an archway into the workshop of Rip van Winkle himself. He wore a leather apron and wooden shoes and his eyes twinkled from a network of wrinkles as he left his bench and shuffled toward us.

Le Coq d'Or? But certainly, certainly, he would himself conduct us. Up the narrow street we went, pausing now and then to marvel at the houses below us. Their roofs were level with our street, and rock formed their rear walls; in some cases, the front nonchalantly projected on piles, the rock face dropping sheer below. Here and there a beautifully carved lintel, an old doorway or maybe the whole end of a house stood out in sharp contrast to the poorer rebuilding of a later time. Rip van Winkle stopped and threw open a door: "Voilà le Coq d'Or!" Elspeth suppressed a giggle as a little maid skated toward us—she was polishing the floor and had fixed the cloths to her feet.

"But yes, there is plenty of room, and Madame will make you one of her truffle omelettes." So, bidding farewell to our friend, we entered.

* * *

SOFTLY THROUGH THE night came the chimes. La-lala-la, gently the echo came back across the valley, lala-la.

Next morning we climbed the winding path to the summit. Periwinkles and ivy hung down the face of the bluff. Terraced patches of garden were made on incredibly small ledges. Japonica flowered, peach and cherry trees shed their blossoms across the pathway, robins and chaffinches sang in the golden sunshine. Overhead ravens croaked as they swooped to and from their inaccessible clefts, and from below came the stirrings of the village as it leisurely pursued its way. There was an agelessness about the place; the outer world might hurry and scurry, but here in this forgotten valley time was relegated to its proper sphere. A man and a boy came toward us at a gentle trot, giving us a "Bonjour" as they passed. We were startled at this sign of hurry, but later discovered it was the easiest way; imperceptibly one gathered impetus on the slope and broke into a trot as one descended.

When we passed later that day, Rip van Winkle was in his workshop. He had placed a skull cap on his head and was in perfect keeping with the astonishing collection of oddments which surrounded him. If the Pied Piper and all the children of Hamelin Town had emerged from that dim and dusty interior, one would not have been surprised.

* * *

QUIETLY, WE LEFT our hill town and took the zigzag road. The guidebook will tell you of many things that we did not see, but it omits to say that Rip van Winkle lives there. Nor does it mention that the inhabitants have become so wise as to have forgotten time.

JOYCE MACMASTER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A LONDON CANAL: *A Drawing by Lawrence Walker*

Sojourn in Africa

WE HAD the black and white storks in Africa, the birds that build their nests upon the thatched village roofs of Northern Europe. They look less imposing in Africa than they do there, for here they had such tall and ponderous birds as the Marabout and the Secretary Bird to be compared to. The storks have got other habits in Africa than in Europe, where they live as married couples and are symbols of domestic happiness. Here they are seen together in big flights, as in clubs. They are called locust-birds in Africa, and follow along when the locusts come upon the land, living on them. . . . The storks have a gay time in Africa. But their real life is not here, and when the winds of spring bring back thoughts of mating and nesting, their hearts are turned towards the North, they remember old times and places, and fly off, two by two, and are shortly after wading in the cold bogs of their birth-places. — From "Out of Africa," by ISAK DINESEN. (New York: Random House.)

BEFORE the days of motor cars, of trains and bicycles and other modern modes of travel, the people of London, during the warm months, took cheap trips into the country by canal. It was a slow business, but popular. The barges were brightly painted, and the stages from which the pleasure trips set out presented the appearance of festivity. When railways came to speed things up, the canal trips lapsed; hence few people today have even heard of the gentle means of transport which formerly so delighted Londoners.

Yet the romance of the canals is as strong as ever; for here, in their painted barges, live the water gypsies of England, bronzed folk with keen, bright eyes, and a friendly word for everyone. They have never known an existence apart from the canal. The barge, with its cabin, is their only home. Here the children are born and brought up in the traditions of their parents and grandparents; and here are displayed in crowded array the treasured family possessions—pictures, photographs, brasses worn by the family horse, bits of needlework and gay china.

As one moves about London, one comes, all unexpectedly, on stretches of water passing beneath crowded streets. These are the silent highways of England, reflecting her face by town and country, stretching out, mile after mile, into the heart of the shires, and bearing from place to place travelers who have no urge to get ahead of time. Speeding on the canals is unknown. The mileage of the barges is low; most of the traffic is one-horse-power, and, when the bargee is tired of riding, all he has to do is to get out and walk.

Sunlit Forest Night

NOT of the starlight—not of the moonlight—this peculiar flooding illumination pouring through the dark branches of the evergreens, dappling the cleared floor of the forest and its solemn chancels, is the light of the sun, although it is ten o'clock in the evening. . . .

This forest is tenanted—tenanted with human vibrations. This is partly because it has belonged for thousands of years to the selfsame race which still possesses it. In childhood they saw here trolls and elves. In the childhood of their race they saw here the vaster, dimmer, and more awful realms of Thor and Odin and Frey. At no time since the memory of man has this spot been crowded, at no time deserted. There is no woodcutter visible and no sound of an axe. But in a clearing stands a pile of logs, neatly stacked. A little distance away is another clearing and another pile.

Could we look down upon the whole of Sweden at this moment, lying in the enchantment of her summer night, we would see more than half her territory dark with trees. —AGNES ROTHERY, in "Sweden, The Land and the People." (London: Faber & Faber. New York: Viking.)

After the Wind

ALL day the loud wind
Had roared in the sky,
Whistling past the eaves,
Lashing every branch,
And crying against the wall;
Until with the darkness
It seemed to grow weary
And to lay itself down
With the human folk
To sleep.

IRMA DOVEY

Doing Our Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 86 of her book "Retrospection and Introspection," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "No one can save himself without God's help, and God will help each man who performs his own part."

A beginner in the study of Christian Science might possibly feel a little puzzled at these words, having learned that Christian Science stands squarely on the Biblical statement (Genesis 1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," and on the logical conclusions of that statement, namely, that since God is the only creator, creation has remained "very good," and must continue to remain so through all eternity.

What part, then, remains for each one to perform in this perfect God-governed universe? Perhaps the inquirer has overlooked the words found in Genesis (2:6), "But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." As explained in Christian Science, the word "mist" stands for mystification, or ignorance of God's allness and of man's eternal perfection. Certainly, in dispelling this ignorance from his thinking, each one has a vital part to play.

Though no exact human parallel can be given to explain a spiritual fact, yet one can understand the necessity of each one's doing his own part, from the following simple illustration. A mother might try tenderly to assuage the fears of her child, by telling him that the terrifying shadows he sees moving on the walls of the nursery are merely shadows, thrown by the branches of a familiar tree waving outside in the wind. But the mother could do little to calm the child unless he first listened to her explanation, then believed what his mother was telling him, and finally acted in accord with her explanation. The child has a part to perform in dispelling his mystification or ignorance; and so have we in our larger lesson.

Our part, therefore, is first to listen to God's voice, assuring us through many comforting passages to be found in the Bible, that there is in reality nothing to fear. One of these passages may be found in Isaiah, where we read (45:5), "I am the Lord, and there is none else." What relief these words offer to troubled humanity, for, since God is All, and nothing exists besides Him, there is nothing in all His creation for us to fear! And yet these words brought little comfort to a distracted world, until Christian Science revealed their deep significance.

This Science declares that because God is All, as the Bible teaches, disease, sin, and other distresses of mankind have no actual existence, however real they may seem to mystified humanity. This declaration of Christian Science will, however, bring us little assistance unless we continue to do our part; that is, unless we actually believe these words of Holy Writ, and consequently cease to believe in the reality of evil of any kind, just as in our illustration the child had to believe the assurances of his mother, in order to be helped and comforted.

But here let us take courage, for if we accept the basic proposition of Christian Science that since God is All, evil, the unlikeness of God, is nonexistent, and persistently declare this truth, we shall find that the teachings of Christian Science are not abstract theories, but provable propositions. And then, once more, we have our part to perform. Having accepted the great fact that God is All, we must think and act accordingly if we would demonstrate this great truth. This necessitates radical change of thought and action on our part.

On page 289 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes, "The thing most important is what we do, not what we say." The anxious mother, worrying over certain characteristics she has observed in her child, must remember that these faulty characteristics appear only in the mist of wrong thinking, which temporarily obscures God's good creation. If she will patiently remind herself and her child of this truth, the mist will disappear, and the loveliness of God's man be revealed.

The business man who, before he had studied Christian Science, might have written an angry, threatening reply to a letter giving evidence of some dishonest transaction, will not do so now, for he has learned of a better way out of such a situation. He will endeavor to realize that in God's creation there is no dishonesty, however true this evil may seem to be in the human sense of things. He will know that the mists of fear and greed do not proceed from the Father, and therefore do not exist, either to tempt his brother to offend, or to mislead him into believing in the reality of the offense. Having thus conscientiously done his part, he can "stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord" (Exodus 14:13).

The school teacher who has studied Christian Science will be called upon many times to think scientifically, and to act accordingly, when confronted with a child who appears deficient in intelligence. She will do her part by not agreeing with the evidence before her, but by knowing, instead, that the all-loving, omnipotent God has not created any of His beloved children lacking in intelligence. And she will know that God gives her sufficient love and understanding to hold to this truth, thus helping those who come into her classes until the full demonstration is made by the power of divine Mind.

In some such manner must we all do our part, if we would receive the blessing we desire. For does not Christ Jesus, our Master, say (John 13:17), "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

A Smile

MY HOURS are touched with color
By people as they pass:
Oh, see this radiant minute,
A window of stained glass!

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Huru vi skola göra vår del

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

PÅ SID. 86 i "Överblick: Det förgångna och mitt inre" säger Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap: "Ingen kan frälsa sig själv utan Guds hjälp, och Gud hjälper envar som själv gör sin del."

En nybörjare i studiet av Kristen Vetenskap känner sig måhända litet förbryllad inför dessa ord, då han ju fått lära, att Kristen Vetenskap helt vilar på bibelorden i Första Moseboken (1:31): "Och Gud såg på allt som han hade gjort, och se, det var mycket gott", och på de logiska slutledningarna därav, nämligen att emedan Gud är den ende skaparen, har allt i skapelsen förblivit "mycket gott" och måste så förbliva genom all evighet.

Vilken del återstår då för envar av oss att utföra i detta fullkomliga av Gud styrda universum? Den som så frågar har kanske förbisett följande ord i Första Moseboken (2:6): "Men en dimma steg upp från jorden och vattnade hela marken." Såsom ordet "dimma" förstås i Kristen Vetenskap betecknar det mystifikation eller okunnighet om Guds allhet och om människans eviga fullkomlighet. Var och en har förvisso en väsentlig del att utföra genom att från sitt tänkande fördriva denna okunnighet.

Ehuru en exakt jämförelse på det mänskliga området ej kan göras för att förklara ett andligt faktum, kunna vi likväl genom följande enkla exempel förstå hur nödvändigt det är att envar gör sin del. En mor kan kärleksfullt söka stilla sitt barns fruktan genom att tala om, att de skräckinjagande skuggbilderna, som röra sig på barnkammarväggen endast äro skuggor av grenarna på det välkända trädet, som därute vajar för vinden. Men modern skulle ej kunna göra mycket för att lugna barnet, om det icke först lyssnade till hennes förklaring, sedan trodde vad hon sade och slutligen handlade i överensstämmelse därmed. Barnet har sin del att utföra genom att skingra mystifikationen eller okunnigheten, och det ha även vi, när det gäller de högre läxor vi ha att lära.

Vår del består därför i att först och främst lyssna till Guds röst, som på många ställen i Bibeln trösterikt försäkrar oss, att det i verkligheten icke finnes något att frukta. Ett av dessa ställen finna vi hos Jesaja, där vi läsa (45:5): "Jag är Herren och eljest ingen." Vilken tröst erbjuda icke dessa ord åt den plågade mänskligheten, ty då Gud är Allt och intet existerar jämte Honom, finnes det i hela Hans skapelse intet som vi behöva frukta. Och likväl gåvo dessa ord blott ringa tröst åt den söndersliten världen, innan Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarade deras djupa betydelse.

Denna Vetenskap förklarar, att eftersom Gud är Allt, vilket Bibeln lär, ha sjukdom, synd och andra mänskliga lidanden ingen verklig tillvaro, hur verkliga de än må te sig för den förvirrade mänskligheten. Denna Kristen Vetenskaps förklaring bringar oss dock föga hjälp, om vi ej fortfarande göra vår del, det vill säga, såvida vi ej verkligen tro dessa den Heliga Skrifts ord och följaktligen sluta upp med att tro på verkligheten i det onda av vad slag det vara må, alldeles som barnet i vårt exempel måste tro på moderns försäkran för att kunna få hjälp och tröst.

Men låt oss fatta mod, ty om vi acceptera grundsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap, att eftersom Gud är Allt, existerar icke det onda, det som är olikt Gud, och om vi ståndaktigt betyga denna sanning, skola vi finna, att Kristen Vetenskaps lära icke är några abstrakta teorier utan bevisbara påståenden. Och här ha vi åter vår del att utföra. Sedan vi erkänt det stora faktum, att Gud är Allt, måste vi tänka och handla i enlighet därmed, om vi vilja demonstrera denna stora sanning. Detta nödvändiggör för vår del en radikal förändring av tanke och handling.

På sid. 289 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Det viktigaste är vad vi göra, icke vad vi säga." Den ängsliga moder, som oroar sig över vissa karaktärsdrag, som hon iakttagit hos sitt barn, måste komma ihåg, att dessa karaktärsfel endast framträda i det orätta tänkandets dimma, vilken för en tid döljer Guds goda skapelse. Om hon tåligt påminner sig själv och sitt barn om denna sanning, skall dimman försvinna och det älskliga hos Guds människa uppenbaras.

Den affärsman, som innan han börjat studera Kristen Vetenskap, kanske skulle ha skrivit ett vredgat, hotfullt svar på ett brev, som vittnat om en oärlig transaktion, skulle icke göra så nu, ty han har lärt sig en bättre väg ut ur en sådan situation. Han söker att förverkliga för sig, att det i Guds skapelse icke finns någon oärlighet, hur verkligt detta onda än må synas för den mänskliga uppfattningen. Han vet, att fruktans och girighetens dimmor icke utgå från Fadern, och därför icke existera, varken för att fresta hans broder att göra orätt eller förleda honom själv till att tro på verkligheten av försyndelsen. Då han på detta sätt samvetsgrant gjort sin del, kan han följa maningen till Israels barn (2 Mos. 14:13): "Stån fasta, så skolen I se, vilken frälsning Herren i dag skall bereda eder."

Den lärarinna, som studerat Kristen Vetenskap, känner sig mången gång manad att tänka vetenskapligt och handla i enlighet därmed, när hon har att göra med ett barn, som tyckes visa brist på begåvning. Hon gör sin del genom att icke instämma i det vittnesbörd, som hon har framför sig, utan genom att i stället veta, att Gud, den all-älskande och allsmäktige, icke har utrustat något av Sina älskade barn med bristande begåvning. Och hon vet, att Gud giver henne tillräcklig kärlek och förståelse att hålla fast vid denna sanning och sålunda hjälpa sina elever, tills genom det gudomliga Sinnets makt den fullständiga demonstrationen blivit gjord.

På liknande sätt måste vi alla göra vår del, om vi vilja undfå den välsignelse vi åstunda. Ty säger icke Kristus Jesus, vår Mästare (Joh. 13:17): "Då I veten detta, saliga ären I, om I ock gören det."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Advantages of Traveling by Pung

WE DID go to see Saryette, though, but not till after the snow flew. Aunt Hanner wrote and said all the relations had been to see her but us, and Aunt Cathy felt it. My father held out as long as he could, but my mother finally overruled him, and one Sunday in December he hitched up to the pung early in the morning and put in a nice piece of fresh pork and some apples, and my mother put in a lot of jelly and things, and we went.

In case you don't know what a pung is, or was, it was a single bobsled used by the farmer for all manner of utilitarian purposes, and also as a social vehicle when the two-bob was too large and the cutter too light. And although the automobile has, with smug assurance and haughty arrogance, shouldered all of these as well as other once highly regarded means of conveyance off the road, there are still times when a square-toed, flat-bottomed pung would come in handy. For in spite of all the clamor regarding speed, line, comfort, and convenience, the automobile is still more or less of a fairweather friend. It presupposes good clear roads and few obstacles. It has Gargantuan strength of which it loudly boasts, but is helpless in the face of storm. Any good roistering, blustering, swaggering bully of a blizzard can make it cower, quail, and quit; while the good old pung, with its slow-moving but trusty motive power ahead, wobbled over drifts, slid over ruts, ploughed through depths, and careened wildly around curves, but got there just the same.

It did, occasionally, tip over. But tipping over in a pung, or even in a sleigh or cutter, was as nothing to tipping over in an automobile. For one thing, you tipped over slowly. . . .

For another thing, you had not far to fall. You were, especially in the pung, pretty much on a level with—or below—any drift you might fall into. You may have been thrust head first into a feathery heap, but you wore a fascinator or a nubia over your hat (if you wore a hat), and a knitted scarf around your neck which kept that portion of your body from harm. Your arm, outflung, might burrow deep into crystal depths, but you wore mittens and wristlets as a protection to the upper limbs, and long drawers, wool or fleece-lined stockings, high buttoned or laced shoes, and ar'tics to protect the lower. So what price a dip or two into the snow as against the surety with which you finally proceeded?

We went, then, to see Saryette in the pung, its odoriferous bottom covered with clean straw and a horse blanket, our legs wrapped in the flannel-lined buffalo robe. — From "Home Grown," by DELLA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Freedom Demands Unity and Moral Courage

Let's Examine Democracy

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a re-invigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

This is the ninth of 12 articles in the series, "Let's Examine Democracy."

By the Marquis of Lothian
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy in the modern world began with the Reformation and the Renaissance. The Renaissance restored to Europe the knowledge of the civilization and democratic institutions of Athens and the Roman Republic. The Reformation substituted the right of individual judgment and conscience for the duty of obedience to authority, which had been the foundation both of Church and State throughout the medieval age, and led to the Protestant churches and to the decision of political issues by majority vote. It took several centuries for the ideas thus reborn in the world to work out to their logical conclusion.

It had been the custom in England from the Plantagenet days for the King to summon not only the feudal barons but representatives from the shrines and towns to confer with him about their grievances before they voted him supplies. But this beginning of representative institutions faded away during the Wars of the Roses, and largely fell into disuse in Tudor days.

But the influence both of the Renaissance and the Reformation coupled with an unpopular policy of Charles I, the second Stuart King, revived the democratic spirit in the famous Long Parliament which refused to vote the King ship money until he had passed the legislation it wanted. When the King tried to act on his royal prerogative the Parliamentarians under the leadership of Cromwell and his Ironsides went into rebellion and after several years of civil war captured the King and executed him in Whitehall in 1649

Cromwell's Opinion

The war had weakened the foundations for a truly democratic order. Cromwell came to the conclusion that only by a personal dictatorship based upon his army could the country be governed and within less than two years of his passing the Stuart dynasty was restored in 1660. In 1688, however, James II was forced to leave the country and kingship by authority of Parliament and not by right divine was finally established when Parliament invited William III of Holland to become King.

For a century and a half, except during the fatal years of the autocracy of George III, the King's Ministers were in fact responsible to Parliament. But during the eighteenth century Parliament, though the House of Commons was elected, became, in effect, a close corporation of the great English territorial families and the "corrupt boroughs" they largely controlled.

It was not till 1832, after the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, that the enfranchisement of the new middle class—the creation of the capitalist industrial revolution—was begun. But from that date the advance toward full suffrage was steady and with it came the growth first of a Liberal and then of a Labor Party to balance the Conservatives. In 1910 the supremacy of the House of Commons over the House of Lords was vindicated and the year 1926 saw the enactment of the logical conclusion of the democratic process in an Act which established full manhood and womanhood suffrage.

Democracy in France

The rise of democracy in France took a somewhat different course. The absolute autocracy established by Louis XIV, and represented by the words "l'Etat c'est Moi!" continued until the end of the eighteenth century, when the ideas of the "Rights of Man," the writings of Rousseau and Voltaire and the American Revolution blew the old regime to pieces in the French Revolution.

But this Revolution, like every violent revolution, soon devoured its own children. Power rapidly passed into the hands of the extreme Jacobin faction, which got rid of its opponents by means of the guillotine, until the last vestige of democracy was swept away by Napoleon's "whiff of grape shot" and France fell under the control of a military dictatorship until Napoleon was finally defeated by the allied powers in 1815. The Bourbon Kings were then restored and were followed first by the Orleanist Kings and then the more popular regime of Napoleon III. It was not until the defeat of Napoleon IIII by Germany that the present French Republic came into being on the basis of universal manhood suffrage in 1870.

The chief difference in practical working between the French and the British Constitutions lies in the fact that in Britain the Cabinet is able to exercise effective control over Parliament, so long as it is confident that it has the support of the electorate because, if it can no longer secure a majority in Parliament, it can ask for and secure a general election. Under the French system, however, a dissolution can only be obtained with the consent of the Senate, which means that in practice it is in the Chambre des Députés rather than in the Cabinet that the real power in France resides. This explains the relative instability of Cabinets in France as compared with their stability in England.

Crisis for Democracy

But today, just when the democratic ideas of personal liberty, individual rights, and universal suffrage have been carried to their logical conclusion in both Britain and France, democracy as a system of government has disappeared over a large part of the world, and the system is not working too well either in France or England. There is, indeed, everywhere deep disquiet as to its future.

This does not mean that the inhabitants of either country have any doubt about the vital importance of individual liberty and responsibility as to the foundation of society or any desire to exchange it for totalitarian discipline and authority. It is rather that democracy has disclosed serious weaknesses in practical working, which have to be overcome before it can become healthy again. These difficulties may be grouped under three headings:

The first is that democracy has not yet solved the problem of a reasonable distribution of wealth or of securing employment at a living wage for all who are willing to work. Socialists believe that these problems will never be solved until the means of production, distribution and exchange have been nationalized by democratic action, and work and wages distributed in proportion to the service rendered. Communists believe that the socialist millennium can be reached only by the overthrow of democracy and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the control of the Communist Party. Fascists reach practically the same conclusion except that the dictatorship is established by a party based on a violent nationalism armed to the teeth.

Others consider that our present economic discontents are mainly due, as Mr. Walter Lippmann says, to interference with the free operation of the market, partly by government action at home and partly by the immense growth of international restrictions on trade, and that the way forward is a return to economic freedom coupled with high taxation to limit individual wealth and measures of social reform such as old age pensions, unemployment relief, housing, and education. The democracies have so far reached no common thought on this economic issue.

Vagueness of Purpose

The second difficulty of democracy is a certain individual flabbiness and lack of collective purpose which has crept over democratic communities in recent years. The driving force behind democracy in its earlier modern phases was the conviction that it was the duty and the right of the individual to worship God as his own conscience directed him, and that he could no longer blindly take either his religion or his politics on the authority either of Pope or King.

The assumption underlying this fundamental conviction was that the individual citizen set free would prayerfully seek the guidance of God, and so would supply for himself unselfishness, self-restraint, and discipline and the sense of public duty and brotherly love which previously Church and State had sought to impose upon him. But this assumption has not been fulfilled in practice. Partly through decline in faith in the old orthodox creeds, partly because of the secularism which followed the discoveries of natural science, the modern democracies have largely become agnostic in practice and have fallen in love with "the things of this world" provided by modern discovery and machinery rather than with "the fruits of the Spirit."

In consequence the raising of the material standard of living, individual selfishness, comfort, the passion for wealth and what it can buy, the desire to "have a good time," have increasingly become the practical operative motive behind Western democratic life. The religious motive which puts moral and spiritual values ahead of material comfort has still been strong with many individuals, but it has less and less governed the financial, industrial, and public life of the community.

Morale Collapse

In consequence of this decline in individual morals the democratic peoples have tended to vote as their selfish interests prompted, and to follow politicians who have tried to win votes, not by calling for sacrifice and noble national aims but by promising more and more comfort and ease. This moral collapse became most obvious in the new democracies which came into being after the World War.

In consequence one after another yielded to the old thesis that salvation could be found only by restoring the duty of unquestioning obedience to authority wielded by a party-dominated state which claims for itself the attributes both of Church and State. These countries now contrast the order, purpose, universal healthy training, vigorous discipline, lessened unemployment and power that the restored system of authority has created in themselves, with the confusion, the widespread unemployment and idleness, the lack of clear national objective, the international weakness of the remaining democratic peoples.

The remedy, of course, is not a return to totalitarianism. Those who have experienced democracy know that nothing can compensate for the loss of individual freedom and responsibility and that while the authoritarian regimes may show surface results for a time they end by demoralizing their subjects because they do not develop in them the capacity of thinking from the standpoint of conscience for themselves so that fear of authority and spying rather than responsibility and individual initiative become increasingly the real basis of the authoritarian state.

The remedy is that the democratic peoples should return to the real foundations of their faith, overcome their selfishness, and make public service rather than private gain their aim—in a word to return to that original democratic thesis that the freedom which democracy seeks to establish can exist only where the Spirit of the Lord also rules.

Democratic Weaknesses

But it is in the international sphere that the most conspicuous present-day weaknesses of democracy are to be found. Individual selfishness has naturally found expression in national selfishness. Because the electorate consists only of the citizens of a single state every nation has tended to think of itself alone, to admit no sense of responsibility for other nations or for establishing a reign of law which would give freedom and security to all. This selfishness has universally taken the form of the economic nationalism which has wrecked international trade and produced unemployment everywhere. In other cases it has resulted in imperialism or aggression.

After the World War the nations began to move in the direction of establishing the beginnings of a reign of law among the nations. But nowhere was any nation willing to surrender any part of its sovereignty to the League of Nations which alone could make it capable of being an instrument for international justice and against aggression.

The United States never joined the League. Other great powers left it, and the remainder turned it largely into an instrument for maintaining the "status quo."

In consequence, in an age when time and space have been largely conquered, Europe, an area no larger than the United States, consists of 27 sovereign States, with no unity at all. The world contains no less than 70 sovereign States. We now have the spectacle of the Fascist States being able to combine for external aggression, but the democracies unable to combine to resist it. It is becoming obvious that either the free nations must begin to integrate themselves into something which can ensure their own freedom and break down the excessive economic barriers which divide and impoverish them, or war will overtake the world, or some degree of unity and temporary peace will be imposed by the domination of one or more powerful states over the rest.

One of the primary objects of Christianity was to bring about the unity of men and nations through universal allegiance to the Christ. The weakening of the Christian religion has expressed itself in the reappearance of despotism, lawlessness, and anarchy among men and nations. The restoration of that unity and the unselfish moral courage on which it must rest is now one of the most obvious tasks of the democracies, in which alone the Christian spirit now has free play.

Symposium on Democracy: Editorial page.

80 Scottish Farmers On Agricultural Tour

OTTAWA, May 25 (CP)—Eighty Scottish farmers, members of the Glasgow and West Scotland Agricultural Discussion Society, visited the Central Experimental Farm here and at luncheon were received by Lord Tweedsmuir.

The party, on a jubilee tour, arrived at Montreal and will visit Toronto and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Visits to New York City and Niagara Falls will conclude the trip.

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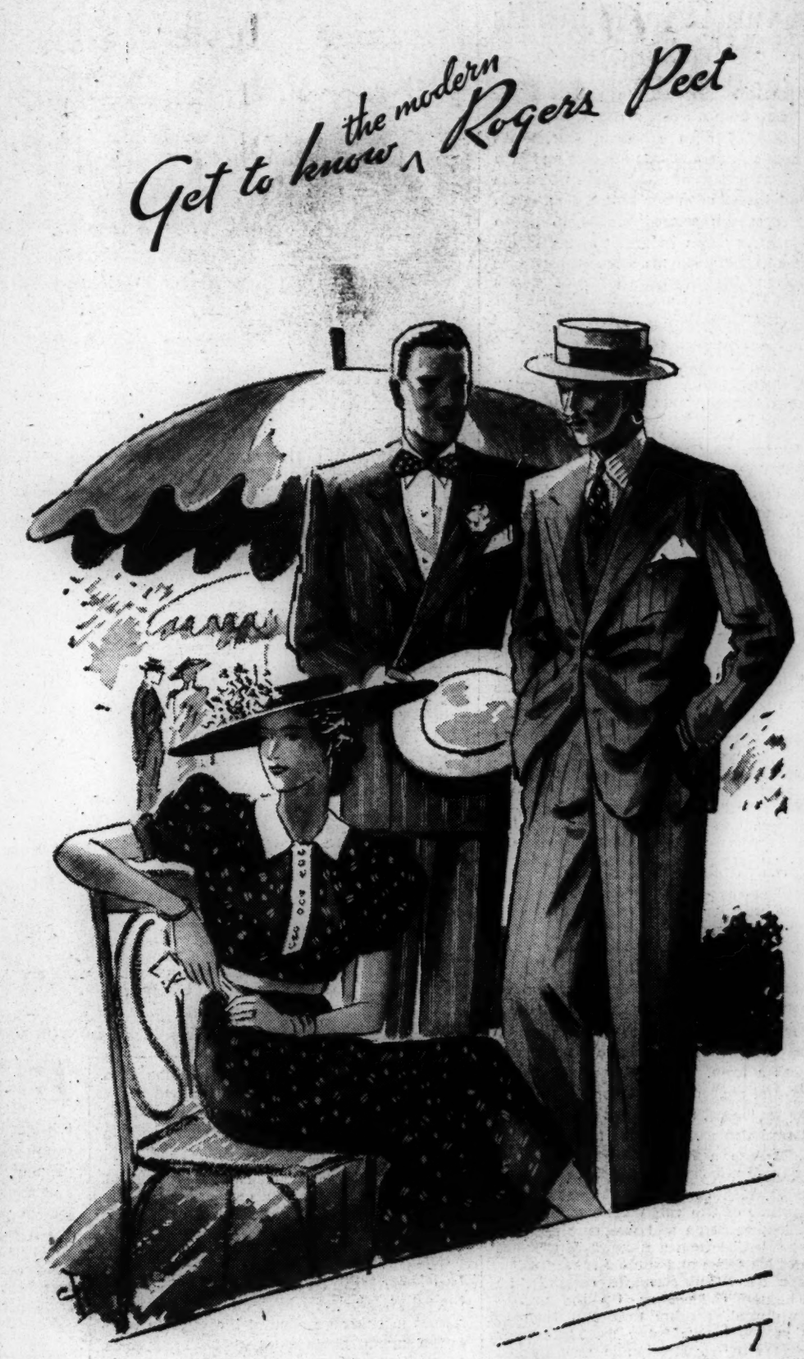

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1938

Women's Club Delegates Back U.S. Arms Inquiry

Bay State Federation Approves Action as Step to Control

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 25 (AP)—The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs today approved the action of the United States Senate in its investigation of the traffic and profit in arms as a "step toward control of the sale of arms."

The organization also approved a resolution which endorsed an appropriation for a women's building at Massachusetts State College.

The convention voted to send telegrams to Representatives and Senators asking them to use their influence in support of a resolution favoring preservation of Mt. Holyoke Range in memory of Calvin Coolidge.

On a motion of Mrs. Eliot B. Williams of Brockton, Chairman of the Motion Pictures Committee, the Federation voted to send telegrams to Representative Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester and Fred Lea, Chairman of the Interstate Commission on Motion Pictures, urging them to work for the Neely bill, which would eliminate compulsory block booking and blind selling of pictures.

Mrs. George Tabor of Brockton, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, announced that of 2,158 women in attendance at the convention, 945 were voting delegates; 287 clubs were represented.

Wide World

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde

Who Told Delegates to the Women's Club Convention at Swampscott How Denmark Manages Co-operative Farming

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 25—For an hour last night women's club members embarked on a tour of rural Denmark, with Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former United States Minister to that country, as their guide.

For the moment they forgot their status as delegates to the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will close here tomorrow, and instead of an imposing convention hall, they journeyed to a certain farm in the Danish countryside where Mrs. Rohde first learned what it means to be a co-operative farmer in the smallest of Scandinavian countries.

In the company of Mrs. Rohde's small daughter they ran to see the cleanest pigs they had ever seen—pure white pigs couched on white straw in a whitewashed pen. No, this was not an exceptional farm, the owner of the pigs explained. All farmers who are allowed to put the mark of the co-operative on their product maintain the same methods and standards of production . Yes, all Danish pigs have the same social background.

The delegates learned, too, that this farmer's father was a co-operative farmer before him; that Danish hog farmers were forced to organize co-operatives as a result of the embargo on Danish hogs which followed Germany's defeat of Denmark. Their German market lost, they had to win the British market, and it was co-operative organization that enabled them to alter the figure of the Danish hog to fit the British breakfast table.

Creameries for Pattern

But, the women learned, the hog farmers had the co-operative creameries already for a pattern. Danish farmers, it seems, had to organize creameries when they lost their world wheat markets; when Denmark had to turn itself into an animal raising country. Co-operative farming proved to have great advantages.

Take the dairies, for instance. The advice of experts could be enlisted for the co-operative enterprise where the individual farmer could not afford it. Standards of production could be set, and milk tests given to select the best mothers for future herds.

Egg co-operatives also came up for study last evening. In fact, those present began to understand why, once Danish farmers had begun to co-operate, they went right on co-operating. On to consumers co-operatives, co-operative housing, and co-operative loan associations.

And in each case the control of the organization remains completely democratic, one vote to each member regardless of the number of shares each owns. Until now, so Mrs. Rohde pointed out, the average Danish farmer is not just a man out in the country raising one or two products. He is a man of affairs, a director in all the elements that have to do with his prosperity—all, that is, except the weather, which is still unorganized.

But where—the Federation members were brought up short—did the farmers in Scandinavia take so different a turning from other farmers in Europe.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and early Thursday, followed by increasing cloudiness and showers during Thursday; slight temperature change; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 50's; moderate northerly and northeasterly winds, shifting to southeast.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire: Fair tonight, Thursday cloudy followed by showers; not much change in temperature.

Vermont and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cool tonight, followed by showers Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds becoming southeast and increasing Thursday, fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Thursday followed by showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	50	Minneapolis	50	46
Bermuda	76	68	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	52	50	New York	50	48
Denver	52	52	Norfolk	64	62
Helena	48	46	Philadelphia	52	50
Kansas City	62	60	St. Louis	58	54
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	50
Miami	80	78	Washington	52	48

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:38 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 9:08 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

Washington Talk: Eliot Resigned To Run for Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Thomas H. Eliot, General Counsel of the Social Security Board and grandson of former President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, resigned today. It was reported in Washington that he intends to seek the Democratic nomination for Congressman from the Ninth Massachusetts District and if successful would run against Representative Robert Luce.

Whether the report is accurate or not, Mr. Eliot's letter of resignation and the President's reply revealed the warmest sort of relations between them, and the presumption is that Mr. Eliot in any event will return to the private practice of law. He is the son of Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, pastor of the Arlington Street Unitarian Church in Boston.

Mr. Eliot is another representative member of the group of able young men who entered public service five years ago but now finds it necessary to return to private life.

Mr. Eliot has been Assistant Solicitor of the Labor Department, and helped to frame the Social Security Act as Course C to the President's Committee on Economic Security. He refers, in resigning, to his pleasure in assisting in "the successful defense of the Social Security Act in the courts."

Hurley Signs State Budget Of $71,731,722

No Change Made in Bill Passed by Legislature After Deadlock

Highway Fund

Without even a minor change, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today signed the $71,731,722 State budget adopted by the Legislature late last week after breaking a deadlock between the Governor and the Republican-controlled General Court over the killing of a previous $76,000,000 expenditure program.

Thus did the Governor eliminate one possible obstacle to prorogation of the General Court by the end of next week. Still before him, however, is legislation to distribute from the highway fund $8,000,000 to cities and towns for highway purposes. In some quarters, it is feared the Governor will veto this bill which would prevent him from diverting $8,000,000 to general budget purposes in order to keep the State tax on cities and towns to $8,000,000. Under present plans, the State tax will be $16,000,000, although half of this amount would be offset by the proposed $8,000,000 distribution. Under the latter plan it is expected Massachusetts will avoid a threatened $3,000,000 Federal penalty for diversion of gasoline-tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction.

Change in Figures

The total figure of the budget signed by the Governor today varies slightly from the figure when the budget was enacted in the House and Senate. The latter total was $71,715,118, but it was found this figure was incorrect. This accounts for the discrepancy between the two figures.

Even while signing the appropriation bill, Governor Hurley was considering the submission of a supplementary budget to finance expenditures not planned for in the original budget. Asked whether he would submit the supplementary program this week, the Governor emphatically answered "No."

Furthermore he indicated he might hold the Legislature in session for several weeks longer, for when he was asked when he thought the Legislature would prorogue, he answered, "That is rather indefinite. It is going to be a warm summer."

Relief Fund Denied

Upon signing the budget, Governor Hurley stated, "This bill is based on budget recommendations which I submitted to the Legislature on Jan. 26, 1938, with the exception that the Legislature has not seen fit to grant my request to set aside the sum of $1,000,000 for relief of unemployment."

Particular mention of the $1,000,000 relief fund recommendation gave rise to the speculation that the Chief Executive will resubmit the proposal in his supplementary budget.

The budget signed today is approximately $150,000 higher than the Governor's original program minus the reserves he had proposed. To avoid exceeding the record budget established by former Gov. James M. Curley in 1936, Governor Hurley will be forced to keep his supplementary recommendation to less than $1,000,000.

N. H. Forest Products Co-op In Process of Widening Scope

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., May 25—A move is under way to extend the scope of activities of Forest Products Association, Inc., a co-operative marketing agency operated by the timberland owners of northern New Hampshire and Vermont, so as to include a wider area and the production of finished produces in order that ownership and control of wood from the time it is harvested until it is sold as a finished product, will be farm-owned. There is also a movement afoot to have similar co-operatives established in other timber and woodland sections of the State. The Forest Products Association has been financed by a loan made by the Resettlement Administration and more recently carried by the United States Forest Service. Under the proposed plan $25,000 would be raised at once by stock purchases by farmer-members of the co-operative the $100,000 outstanding loan would be paid off as quickly as possible to turn the entire enterprise over to the farmers, the membership would be expanded by extending the field of activity as far south as the Town of Bristol, and the necessary manufacturing facilities would be installed so that finished wood products could be produced.

* * *

The finished products would be sold to the farmer-members and to consumer co-operatives located in New England and in other parts of the country. The United States Forest Service, with the co-operation of CCC forces, is now conducting a survey in Coos County, New Hampshire, and in Essex County, Vermont, now the chief center of supply for the co-operative, to determine the actual growth of timber, the types, the possibilities, and the estimated annual growth. The new program of the co-operative would call on its members to use improved forest methols, including cutting only on the basis of sustained yield, all aimed at increasing the quality and stand of timber as well as the annual yield.

* * *

Recreational Season Opening

Activities in recreational New Hampshire will get going this week end. The famous Mount Washington Cog Wheel Railway will begin its week-end schedule, changing to a daily schedule on June 17. By July 2 it will be operating at its full summer schedule of nine trips daily. Highway workers have been working at full speed putting the highways in shape for the summer visitors. Hotels, inns, and overnight camps have ben put in condition for the influx of tourists. Within a short time the new aerial passenger tramway on Cannon Mountain will be open to the public thereby providing an additional attraction for tourists. State officials and owners of recreational facili-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Dolan Contempt Trial Testimony Completed

In Boston Today

Testimony Ends In Dolan Case

Testimony was completed by the close of the morning session in the Dolan case today and Judge Frederick W. Fosdick suspended until 11 a. m. tomorrow when counsel for Former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn and Former Representative Robert E. Dinsmore will present arguments in the contempt of court proceedings against them alleging attempts to corrupt traverse jurors.

The fourth defendant, Harold P. Simpson of Brookline, was discharged by Judge Fosdick on motion of his counsel, Robert Robinson. The motion was not opposed by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle. The Court ordered Mr. Simpson be not adjudged in contempt.

Case Expedited

Progress of the case was expedited by Mr. Dinsmore. He had requested the Court to summon Robert Gallagher of Newton, formerly of Gov. James M. Curley's office staff, as a witness. Mr. Gallagher, according to Mr. Dolan's testimony yesterday, was the "Bobbie" in the hotel room whose voice detectives working for the District Attorney identified as that of Robert Dinsmore.

"If he comes in, I go out," said Mr. Dinsmore, who is acting as his own counsel.

The Court and Mr. Doyle agreed and 11 tomorrow was set to produce the witness, but when Mr. Dolan rested his case, Mr. Dinsmore withdrew his request. He said that rather than delay the case he would rest without summoning Mr. Gallagher. Judge Fosdick asked if he had been so advised and Mr. Dinsmore replied, "No, but I want to expedite things. I want to get back to work."

Testimony Continues

Continuing under cross-examination Mr. Dolan today repeated denials that hotel-room "conversations" reported by two private investigators employed by the District Attorney's office had anything to do with alleged attempts at "jury fixing."

Asked in detail about these purported conversations, Mr. Dolan frequently had recourse to "I don't recall," or, "There was no such conversation."

He told the Court and Assistant District Attorney Doyle that he had tried to get in touch by telephone with "Jimmy" O'Keefe, restaurant keeper, in his investigation of traverse jurors. In this connection, he denied the remark attributed to him by the detectives that "O'Keefe is liable to put us all in the middle."

The witness denied he carried large sums of money on his person at the time the Government contends he occupied rooms at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Provincetown Boat Is Ready

When the Cape Cod Steamship Company's Steel Pier makes the first daily trip of the season to Provincetown on Sunday it will sail from Foster's Wharf—for many years identified with the Bangor boat—instead of from Long Wharf.

The space used at Long Wharf last season has been taken over by the United Fruit Company in extending its storage space there. A lease for Foster's Wharf, which has not been in regular use since abandonment of the Bangor Line two years ago, was signed today.

The Steel Pier tied up at its new base after having been overhauled and repainted at the yards of the new Boston Dry Dock Company at Winnisimmet.

Examiner Rejects Philadelphia Plea

The outcome of the long flight of Boston Port interests against rate differentials which they believe favor other ports did not look too hopeful today as the Boston Port Authority received news of an adverse recommendation in a similar struggle for renewed prosperity in the Port of Philadelphia.

Charles M. Bardwell, Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner, had recommended to the Commission, the Port Authority learned, that the complaint of the Port of Philadelphia against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other interests be dismissed, and that rate relationships existing between ports on the Atlantic Seaboard for many years be left undisturbed.

The Boston Port Authority had participated in this case in the interests of Boston. The rates in question concerned import, export, coastwise and intercoastal traffic handled through Philadelphia to points in trunk line, central and western trunk line territory.

These rates, the Examiner declared, had not been shown to be "unreasonable, unduly prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act."

"The differential port rate adjustment at Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore," he said, "was the outgrowth of a long period of strife. Relationships between these ports has stood unchanged for many years and should not be overthrown except on definite proof that they are unlawful. The Interstate Commerce Commission repeatedly has refused to disturb them and no evidence has been presented in this case which would warrant a different course."

Accounting Plea Fails in Court

Three members of the Democratic City Committee of Boston failed again today in efforts to obtain an accounting of the funds of the Committee. Judge Edward F. Hanify of Suffolk Superior Court refused to hear evidence in the bill in equity which they brought, and took the case under advisement, declaring they had not exhausted all means of getting an accounting from the Committee.

The three members of the Committee—John J. Kelliher, Jr., Gilbert A. Finn, and John J. Kenney, Jr.—sought an accounting of $24,000 contributed to the Committee for fresh-air camps for Boston children, stating their belief some of the money had been spent for political purposes.

A similar bill in equity had been brought by the same three men during the mayoralty fight last fall. It contained several other requests beside that asking an accounting of funds. Their counsel, Leon Steinberg, admitted after argument by John J. Mahan, defense counsel, that the first bill, as originally brought, had political aspects. That bill was thrown out.

Braintree Faces Boost in Taxes

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today notified Braintree Selectmen that $50.000 in State tax reimbursements will be withheld from the Town unless a similar amount expended under the "Avery overdrafts" is placed in the 1938 Town tax levy.

According to the Town Board of Assessors, non-receipt of the reimbursements will mean a $2 jump in the tax rate.

Whitcomb Fills 'City Manager' Role in Boston

Tobin Aide Modernizes City Bureaus in Drive for Economy

Two-Man Control

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ordinarily Boston has a one-man government, so called. That is, so much power is concentrated in the Mayor that he is the real government of the City. But this year Boston has a two-man government—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Maj. Richard Whitcomb, Director of the Municipal Survey Committee.

Perhaps this may appear to be a rather bold observation of the Tobin Administration. Yet, competent observers of City affairs who know intimately of activities at City Hall maintain this is the actual situation. They qualify the statement only to remind the public that the Mayor actually controls but 44 cents out of every dollar expended by the City, but that in that zone he has almost complete authority.

Particular interest was aroused in Mr. Whitcomb today because he is expected to seek the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Whitcomb's position in the Tobin Administration is that of an expert delegated by the Mayor to introduce modern business practices into departmental operations. He has been given a wide latitude of operation and practically full authority to both recommend and institute reforms. He has gone into most of the important departments of the City and many of his suggestions for changes in business policy already are under way. Hence, Mr. Whitcomb is regarded by City employees as something more than just an efficiency expert who makes recommendations, files a report and drops the matter in the Mayor's lap. Rather, he is regarded as Mayor Tobin's "Unofficial City Manager."

Leader of Reform

This is not to say that Mr. Whitcomb is in full charge of city affairs while the Mayor attends the many social functions required of his office. Shortly after his election last fall, Mr. Tobin told this writer that if he hoped to give the city the kind of administration he had pledged in his campaign, he would have to have some arrangement whereby reforms in the city's antiquated systems of doing business could be introduced without delay. Mayor-elect Tobin did not know the answer to the problem at that time, but through Mr. Whitcomb and the Municipal Survey Committee he appears to have found it.

The job of revising and improving business practices of city departments is held to be more than a Mayor could handle alone in addition to his many other duties. But Mr. Whitcomb and the Mayor are working on the job together. As old friends, they form a compatible team that accomplishes its objectives with probably a minimum of inefficiency.

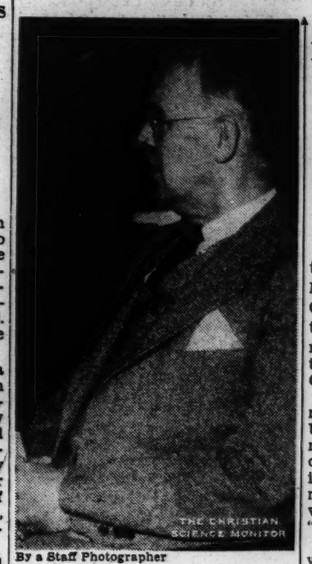
Water Bill Collection

Most of the important decisions the Mayor makes probably are made with Mr. Whitcomb's knowledge; likewise major steps which Mr. Whitcomb contemplates are submitted first for the Mayor to approve. Thus does Boston have, in effect, a two-man government at present.

Many new practices which Mr. Whitcomb has put into effect will

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Harvard Dean Says Civil Appointment Dictated by Hurley



By a Staff Photographer

Henry Wyman Holmes

Dean of Harvard Graduate School of Education

Harrington Put on U.C.C. at Order of Governor, Testifier Holds

Inquiry Counsel Charges Illegality

Dean Henry Wyman Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education today accused Gov. Charles F. Hurley of having dictated the appointment of Laurence P. Harrington as Secretary of the Massachusetts Unemployment Commission.

Dean Holmes is a former Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Unemployment Commission. He made his charge at today's session of a special committee of the Legislature investigating appointments made by the U. C. C.—appointments which under the law must be on a "nonpartisan and merit basis."

Warren Patten, counsel for the investigating committee, declared such an appointment was illegal. Dean Holmes agreed that it "violated the spirit of the law."

Backing the assertion of the Harvard educator, Mr. Patten read from the minutes of the U. C. C. references to conference between former Judge Emil Fuchs, the Commission Chairman, and Mr. Hurley, at which the Governor was alleged to have suggested a candidate for the post of U. C. C. Secretary.

Rubber Stamp?

The minutes proved, Mr. Patten contended, that Mr. Hurley had, to all practical purposes, named Mr. Harrington to the important post of Secretary and that the U. C. C. merely had placed its "rubber stamp" on the designation.

At the Governor's office, it was said he had no comment to make on the charges.

Dean Holmes, who served as Chairman of the Advisory Council from January, 1937, to February, 1938, was asked by Mr. Patten if he knew it was a duty of the Council to keep the U. C. C. free from political influence, and if he knew the appointment of Mr. Harrington was a political one.

"I didn't know; I assumed it was," the educator replied. "The Council protested against it, because we were not consulted, but all we could do was protest."

The investigating attorney pointed out that the law gave the Council power to investigate the facts of the case, but Dr. Holmes said the Council had "taken the facts under advisement."

"You knew as a practical matter, did you not, that the appointment (of Mr. Harrington) was made not by the Commission, but by Governor Hurley?" asked Mr. Patten.

"We did," was the answer.

"Did you know this was a violation of the law?"

"No, but we knew it was a violation of the spirit of the law."

Extracts from Law

Here the attorney read extracts from the law in which it provided that all appointments under the Commission shall be made by the Commission on a "nonpartisan, merit basis."

Dean Holmes pointed out that legally the U. C. C. had made the appointment.

"You mean," retorted Mr. Patten, "made a rubber-stamp appointment?"

"That's right," replied the Harvard scholar, "but you couldn't pin anything on them."

"Would you be surprised to know there was something in the minutes of the U. C. C. regarding that appointment?"

"Yes, I would."

"Did you know you had a right, under your investigating powers, to see the minutes?"

"No."

Extracts From Minutes

Mr. Patten then read extracts from the minutes of a U. C. C. meeting on April 8, 1937, at which Mr. Harrington had been appointed to succeed M. Joseph McCartin, resigned.

The minutes showed that Mr. Watt, a former officer of the State Federation of Labor and at that time a member of the Compensation Commission, had opposed the appointment of Mr. Harrington.

They showed that he had charged at the meeting that Judge Fuchs obtained the name of Mr. Harrington directly from the Governor. Mr. Watt also pointed out to his fellow Commissioners that no qualifications or other recommendations were presented in behalf of the candidate.

Subsidy Plans Pushed to Save Merchant Marine

Log of the Port of Boston

With the Baltimore Mail Line—operating a passenger and cargo steamer service between Baltimore and Europe—discontinuing service May 26, and the Munson Line about to disappear, the financial difficulties facing the American Merchant Marine are coming to the front.

Cancellation of ocean mail contracts—former means of Federal subsidy for American ships—disclosed a gap between operating costs and income. The Panama Pacific Line recently withdrew its electric-drive floating palaces, the Virginian, the Californian, and the Pennsylvanian, from intercoastal service because it had been losing around $1,000,000 annually since loss of mail "pay."

The Munson Line has been struggling for years, according to officials of the Maritime Commission, who point out that the boats were sold to the Munson Company for about a quarter of their cost and that only one payment was ever made on the purchase price. Within the past two months the Commission took steps to foreclose existing mortgages. To replace these ships, the Commission is to install the Panama Pacific boats, having a speed of about 18 knots and a displacement tonnage of 33,000 tons.

The Dollar Steamship Line, founded by the Pacific Coast's picturesque Capt. Robert Dollar and operating a round-the-world passenger and freight service, is in difficulty, according to Joseph R. Sheehan, executive director of the Maritime Commission. The Commission has submitted to that line terms and conditions under which a five-year operating subsidy will be granted which would result in subsidy payments of about $3,000,000 annually; and making available $2,000,-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Around the Corner

Twice Gasless—The trying experience of running out of gas always makes a good story—after it is over. But here is one case which attains the proportion of a major anecdote. The driver involved ran out of fuel twice in 30 minutes, and each time at a busy intersection!

The action—or rather lack of action—in the first scene took place at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets at noon. The car was first in line waiting for the green light.

The signal changed. The car stood still. The starter ground uncomfortably. Cars behind honked urgently. Pedestrians chuckled.

Finally the policeman on duty came over to act as a verbal safety valve for the feelings of all concerned. Having expressed himself, he persuaded the vehicle next in line to push the unresponsive car to the curb—marked "No Parking Here at Any Time."

The driver trudged off to the nearest filling station and carried back the customary two-gallon can—painted the same fiery red as his face had become.

At last, after a questioning grind from the starter, the motor popped into action once more. He pulled out into the road and went his way—for several blocks. Once more at a signal light other traffic moved, but he didn't.

It seems that the relief can had contained something beside gasoline—water.

* * *

Fit Men to Uniforms—Boston operators of a local fleet of small vessels, solved the problem of well-dressed personnel for the National Maritime Day water parade Sunday by fitting men to the rented white uniforms—instead of fitting the uniforms to the men.

One boat was to join in the display—and white uniforms were ordered. They came—but two members of the crew were a little too robust to get into them. So a temporary transfer was made with more streamlined mariners from another ship.

* * *

Follows Egyptian Relics—Sailing 5,000 miles from Egypt to Boston in order to study ancient Egyptian relics, Lieut.-Col. Percival G. Elgood of Heliopolis, Egypt, stepped ashore from the American Export Lines' steamer Excalibur this morning.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, who served with Lord Kitchener in the Sudan campaign and is now retired, is engaged in writing his sixth historical work on Egypt—an account of the reigns of the Ptolemies.

His home at Heliopolis, he says, is on the site of an ancient seat of education—a "city of the sun" which was "probably the place where Moses was educated and certainly

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

In Color

Using color for the first time in its regular news columns, The Christian Science Monitor in its local editions next Saturday, May 28, will publish an illustration in blue and black of the reconstruction of the old maritime site in Salem.

In addition, a color reproduction of the Grand Turk, famous ship of Elias Hasket Derby, will be published, together with a description of the reconstruction work and notes on the Derby family of Salem.

Orders for additional copies of this presentation are now being received by the circulation department.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

March, "Second Connecticut"..Reeves
Overture to "Light Cavalry"....Suppé
Scherzo in G minor from the Octet for Strings.....Mendelssohn
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem.Sibelius
Georgian March from the "Caucasian Sketches".....Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Overture to "Leonore" No. 3.Beethoven
Austrian Peasant Dances...Schönherr
Wedding March (Hallstatt, 1800)—"Schuhplattler";
(Tyrol)—"G'strampfter" (Salzburg)—"Sautanz" ("Hog Dance," Tyrol)—"Zwoaschritt" (Two-step, Styria).
Bolero.....Ravel
"Estudiantina," Waltzes....Waldteufel
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango.....Gade
"Wintergreen for President" from "Of Thee I Sing".....Gershwin

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 3:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial— "Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady and Charles Winninger, 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20. Stage: Benny Goodman and his Swing Orchestra. Preview tonight at 10 p. m. of "Vivacious Lady," starring Ginger Rogers and James Stewart.

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Son of the Sheik," 10:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 4:30, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"Donald's Ostrich," a Donald Duck cartoon; "Lowell Thomas Travel to Holland," "Ted Fio Rito Musical," latest news reels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"City Girl," with Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez. 2:09, 5:12, 8:15. Also "The Baroness and the Butler," featuring William Powell and Annabella. 3:44, 6:46, 9:53.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum; 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis in "Jezebel." 2:30, 6:15, 9:3, Also "Arsene Lupin Returns." 4:15, 8. Tomorrow: "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston.

Scollay and Modern—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Modern: 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby, Beatrice Lillie and Andy Devine. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Mystery House," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow "Kentucky Mooonshine," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Olympe Bradna, Lewis Stone and Gene Raymond.

Boston—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," featuring Sally Eilers, Paul Kelly, and Larry Blake. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:20, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray, Harriet Hilliard, the Yacht Club Boys and Ben Blue. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew and Arleen Whelan in "Kidnaped." Also The Jones Family in "A Trip to Paris."

University—
Frederic March in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. 3:15, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Piccadilly Jim," with Robert Montgomery. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Ray Milland in "Her Jungle Love." Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor.

Uptown—
"The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Barbara Read. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse

"Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Coleman. Also Pare Lorentz's "The River." Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." The Jones Family in "Love on a Budget." Also Walt Disney's "The Old Mill."

Exeter—
Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall in "Mad About Music." 3:10, 6:05, 9:05. Also "Rawhide," with Smith Bellew and Evelyn Knapp. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Tomorrow: "The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell and Annabella. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward and Barbara Read.

Tremont—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. Also "Dead End." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
"Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, Burns & Allen. Also, "She Loved a Fireman," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Foran.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. Also "John Meade's Woman," with Edwin Arnold, Francine Larrimore, Gail Patrick and George Bancroft. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on American Paintings by Miss Elliott. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Oldest Regiment Of England Sails For Boston Visit

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 25 (AP)—With an oak sapling from King George's Park at Windsor in their baggage, 100 members of the Honorable Artillery Company sailed yesterday on a journey to Boston to attend the 300th anniversary celebration of the H. A. C. offspring in Massachusetts.

The group will land at Quebec.

They will plant the sapling, which is a gift from King George, on Boston Common at the yearly drumhead election of officers, on June 6.

The Honorable Artillery Company, chartered by King Henry VIII in 1537, is probably the world's oldest military regment.

An Amercan offshoot, The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, said to bt the oldest military body in the new world.

State Aid for Industries Defeated in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 25—Gov. Francis P. Murphy's plan for maintaining and expanding employment in New Hampshire through State loans to industries appeared to be a matter of history today unless some means is uncovered for dealing with legal aspects of the plan.

This industrial rehabilitation plan was brought to light during the legislative session of 1937, but constitutional provisions against the use of State money to aid private business halted legislative action on the proposal.

Proposal Defeated

Yesterday the Twelfth New Hampshire Constitutional Convention by a viva voce killed a proposed constitutional amendment which would have permitted enactment of the State-loan-to-industry plan. The measure was introduced by Delegate Charles Barnard of Manchester, and it is understood to have had the behind-the-scenes approval of Governor Murphy.

The particular angle of the New Hampshire Constitution involved in this move for loans to industries also was brought out in the self-liquidating flood-control and water-conservation program, which will be inaugurated shortly.

Under this plan private water-power owners along affected streams will pay for the use of the stored water as released, and by this means the State will be able to place flood control on a self-liquidating basis. Here it was contended that failure of receipts to meet expenses, interest payments on bonds, and ultimately the face of the bonds would place the burden on taxpayers to the end that private industry, through the use of stored water, would benefit from expenditure of State money.

Secondary Objective

But in this case it was held that flood control and protection of property were the chief objectives of the program with sale of the stored water secondary. On these grounds the program was held constitutional.

Inasmuch as the Administration made no efforts to present backers for the constitutional change at hearings, it is considered likely the Governor may have information on other methods by which the objective may be achieved. The plan called for the use of funds provided for relief, and there has been no constitutional question over the granting of relief. So it is possible the aid to industry may be made a secondary matter as in the case of flood control and water conservation.

Bureau Studies Problem of Jobs For Older Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—One-third of the women seeking work at public employment offices are 40 years of age or older which indicates that jobs, once lost, are harder for the older woman to get, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department reported today. A similar proportion of men seeking work through these offices are 45 years old and over.

Nowadays a woman over 25 years finds herself called "too old" when applying for a restaurant job; she is "too old" at 30 if she is seeking a job as a stenographer; and the 40-year mark now eliminates her from many factory jobs, the Bureau points out and says that the Secretary of Labor, recognizing the "pressing situation of the older worker" has called a special committee to study this problem.

In Massachusetts the proportion of women workers out of jobs who are 40 years of age and over is higher than average which recent State censuses show to be about one-sixth. In Massachusetts the proportion of unemployed women in the older groups is 25 per cent.

Indications are that the attributes tending to go with greater maturity are a real asset in certain types of work," says the Bureau, which feels that the constant introduction of machinery reducing heavy labor ought to make available many opportunities for the middle-aged woman, "whose patience on monotonous tasks as well as more seasoned judgment fit her for many of the production techniques found in industry today."

"There are points at which experience and judgment make a definite contribution," the Bureau continues and adds: "It is a notable fact that marathon runners almost always are older persons whose endurance is developed, while the 'spurt' runners are younger persons.

To solve the problem of the older woman worker, therefore, it appears necessary "to discover or develop more types of jobs to which she is suited," the Bureau concludes. This means further study of the older worker's abilities on the job and the special advantages that her maturity and experience may have to offer.

Orphans of the Forest

Wide World

Raymond Morse, Maine Warden, and His Four Bear Cubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLSWORTH, Maine—Raymond Morse, chief warden of Hancock and Washington Counties, Maine, is here shown with the four black bear cubs he found in the Maine woods as orphans. The cubs were so young they could not open their eyes when Mr. Morse found them, and he has brought them up and cared for them so that they are now healthy cubs 14 weeks old. This summer when the berry season is on, the bears will be taken into the woods of northern Maine and liberated to take care of themselves.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Pres. Roosevelt	May 25	Cobh	June 1	May 24 8:00 pm	May 25 8:00 am
†Queen Mary	May 25	Plymouth	May 30	May 24 8:00 pm	May 25 11:30 am
*Hamburg	May 25	Hamburg	June 3	May 25 1:00 pm	May 25 8:00 pm
‡Paris	May 27	Cobh	Jun 2	May 26 8:00 pm	May 27 8:00 am
¶Bremen	May 27	Cherbourg	Jun 2	May 27 1:00 pm	May 27 8:00 pm
‡Conte di Savoia	May 28	Gibraltar	Jun 3	May 27 9:00 pm	May 28 9:00 am
‡Am. Shipper	May 28	Liverpool	Jun 6	May 27 8:00 pm	May 28 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	June 8	June 3 4:00 pm	June 3 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	May 28	May 23 4:00 pm	May 23 8:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 3	May 29 4:00 pm	May 29 8:30 pm

‡Ireland only. †Except Ireland. *Germany only special address. ¶Except Italy and Mediterranean countries ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries. $Great Britain and Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

R. I. Youths Plan 9,000-Mile Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., May 25—Four Rhode Island State College youths are busy today on the body and engine of a $35 automobile.

As soon as hands are shaken all round the campus, they intend to start a 9,000-mile journey to Skeena River, British Columbia. The purpose of the trip—besides summer amusement—is to prove that fuel oil can be substituted for gasoline after the motor gets hot.

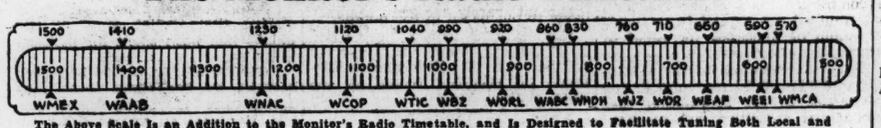
The quartet includes three engineers and a Business Administration student. The engineers are Edward McHugh of Providence, R. I., Philip Kettell of Lafayette, R. I., and Thomas Marcuccilli of Pawtucket, R. I. William Angell of Rumford, R. I., is the business student.

The problem of the last-named will be to record the tests and at the same time see that all stay within a $12 a-week food budget for the party. Mr. Marcuccilli will be chef of the "expedition" and there will be no campfires, he explained. The party will carry a stove.

Special gadgets which will be used are being kept secret, Mr. McHugh says. The car will be started on gasoline. "After the motor is warm, a three-way valve within the machine will make it easy to change from gas to oil, while running," he said.

Other equipment inside the engine is expected to eliminate smoke and carbon, according to the engineers, who already have made minor tests. All four are among honor students at the College.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

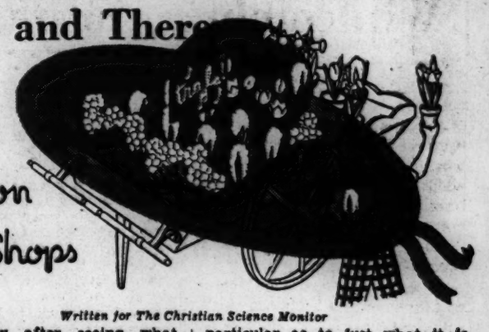
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Comment; music	Popular orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 "America Dances"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Rose Marie, songs	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment; music	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	Bolognini's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 the Lads	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Knighting of Charles	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	Courboin, organist	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 Grace Moore; comment;	"Bastion Saint Gervais";	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "History
9:15 orchestra	dramatization	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	in Action"
9:30 Word Game With	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Vic Donato's Orchestra
9:45 "FPA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	"Down Memory Lane"
10:00 "Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Foreign Trade Assoc:	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	Cordell Hull, speaker	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Will Osborne's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	C. Russell's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Housboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and home news
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Two Pianos
9:30 "Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Good Morning from	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Cleveland"; music	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	"Sweet Music"
11:15 "New Voices"	Talk, Wedding Jewelry	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jam Session
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Rhythm Symphonic"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Pasadena Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	report; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Music; weather
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Italian Radio Review
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"	Treasures in Melody	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Glenn Darwin, baritone	Don Van Wart, pianist	Leonard Warren, songs	Ad Club speakers
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Fran Allison, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roger Coleman, songs
2:30 News service	"Dot and Pat," songs	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater Drama-
2:45 Talk, taxes	Orchestra; vocalist	"School for Wives"	Sport reports	tization
3:00 Ray Block's Orch.	Piano recital	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	Edna Carter, songs
3:15 Talk; music	Network program	"Ma Perkins"	nati baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 U. S. Army Band	Eucharistic Congress	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	Jones Boys; quartet
3:45	Joe Green's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	nati baseball game	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:00 C Rector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	Sport reports
4:15 Elton Boys; quartet	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	nati baseball game	"Song Styles"
4:30 Network program	Club Matinee: variety	Rush Hughes, comment	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	"Romance Time"
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	nati baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Violin soloist	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Comment; music	Vocalists; orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Vocalist	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Popular program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Communist Conv'n.	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Social Security	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Yale Glee Club;	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
8:30 orchestra; Helen	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet";	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Hughes, actress	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1938";	"The Harmonaires"	"Four Aces"
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	phony Orchestra; Sir	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Johnson Family"	"Four Aces"
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	Adrian Boult, cond.;	Brice; Judy Garland;	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	piano soloist	chorus and orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 "Essays in Music";	"Under Western Skies";	Music Hall: Bing Crosby,	"Mr. Mergenthwirkers'	Organ concert
10:15 concert orchestra	dramatization	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobbies"; drama	Vic Donato's Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	"Encore Music"; vocal-	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; solo-	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	ists; orchestra	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Happy Felton's	Music As You Desire It	Eddie Varos's Orchestra	"Salute to the Cities";	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Eddie Varos's Orchestra	military band	"Road to Fame"

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personally after seeing what happens to some furniture in that period of time, we're all for the idea of a complete change of furniture every seven years. However, it seems that this isn't always possible. In fact, it isn't possible sometimes for it to happen during the course of one's entire married life . . . but the fact still remains that there are always some pieces that need replacing. And so often it does seem that all you have to do is get in one new piece of furniture and lo and behold everything else immediately looks frightfully shabby and down-at-the-mouth. So you do have to be careful. But it's the living room suites that we're really interested in at the moment . . . for most everybody starts off with one. A nice comfortable sofa and a couple of matching chairs. But how often does it happen that, because of the fact that they're usually the most comfortable pieces of furniture in the room (to say nothing of the rest of the house!) they're in constant use. The result is that after years and years of service, during which time the now grown-up children have done everything but teethe on them; and you're a bit ashamed of their appearance, yet the point is that you don't feel that this is just the time to suggest a brand new set . . . so you close your eyes everytime you think about it, and forget the matter entirely. Which brings us to the point. We know where you could have your old living room suite re-upholstered for $44.95. Not just the sofa . . . but all three pieces. In other words you'll think it's a new suite when you get it back! Repairs will have been made on the frame, and it will also be refinished. There will be new moss and cotton fillings. Sagless construction, new springs (which will be all hand-tied), all the outside seams will be hand sewed, and the covering will be of friezette or tapestry . . . whichever you prefer. Furthermore, it will be called for and delivered. If this sounds like an attractive offer to you, you can call the Osgood Furniture Company, 744 Washington Street, and they'll send one of their representatives out to your home with a flock of sample coverings. And there'll be something like 12 color combinations from which to choose. A choice that ought to allow you to team it up with any color scheme you'd like. But this visit of his doesn't obligate you in any way. It's simply one of their services . . . along with their free parking space next to the store, and the fact that if you use the budget plan, there is no interest charge if you suddenly decide to clear the whole thing up within six months.

♪♪♪

Dinner Set Here; Also Glassware

The month of June may not actually be here . . . but those celebrated June sales are already upon us. There's one at Jones McDuffee & Stratton's right now, which includes a lot of dinner sets, and glassware, and various items from every department. With noticeable savings, too. Not just a couple of dollars or so on a set . . . which pleases us, because we never can see any excuse for a lot of fanfare about a sale unless you're going to save enough to get excited about! Anyhow, it is a timely sale, for you can also stock up for your seashore home as well.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shoes for Feet That Are Hard to Fit

If yours are those difficult-to-fit feet, feet that are more than particular as to just what it is they wear, and feet that just can't "go" all this business of no toes, no heels, and anything else the new shoes seem to be able to get along without . . . then we suggest that you try Cantilever Shoes . . . from McGeary's Cantilever Shoe Shop, up on the third floor at 145 Tremont Street. Because they're no-end flexible, and come in the oddest sizes, with a lot of attention to the fact that people are often equipped with ultra-narrow heels. A fact so many manufacturers seem to overlook.

♪♪♪

Racks of Dresses At $5 Apiece

Francine has moved again. Back to the other side of Boylston Street, between Arlington and Berkeley. 392-394. A red and white dinner gown with a shirred bodice caught our eye in the window ($25), so we strolled in. We thought their racks of $5 dresses were extremely smart for such a price. Especially a coral silk number that just opens itself right up from top to bottom. No ruining your hair-do struggling into this style. And the corsetière is still in with the shop . . . with a lot of new ideas in achieving the trim figure!

Janet Treat

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
4th SUNDAY POPS
MAY 29 at 8:30
Soloists
Sanroma--Gebhard--Fiedler
in MOZART'S CONCERTO for 3 PIANOS
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1

SHUBERT-Last 6 Times. Mat. Today
America's Smash Hit!
ROLLICKING MUSICAL REVUE
PINS AND NEEDLES
Wed., Sat. Mat., 55c-$1.65. Eves., 55c-$2.20

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Annabella and William Powell
"The BARONESS and the BUTLER"
Lewis Hayward and Barbara Read
"MIDNIGHT INTRUDER"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed.—3:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Return Engagements of
Ronald Colman
THE TALE OF TWO CITIES
THE RIVER

NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

The RITZ BROS.
In "KENTUCKY MOONSHINE"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m.
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
30 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
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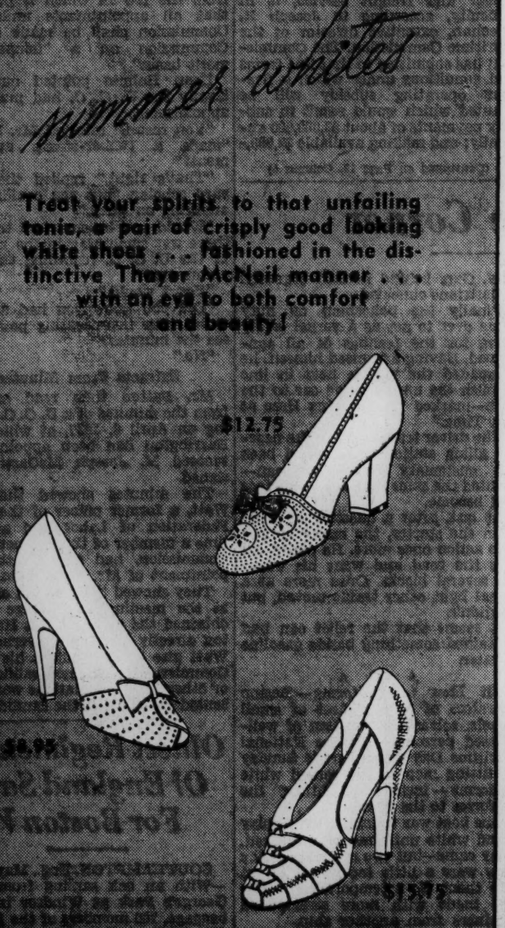
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

summer whites

Treat your spirits to that unfailing tonic, a pair of crisply good looking white shoes . . . fashioned in the distinctive Thayer McNeil manner . . . with an eye to both comfort and beauty!



THAYER McNEIL

Cannon Mountain Tram Not to Open Until Mid June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., May 25—Progress on the first aerial passenger tramway in North America, being built on Cannon Mountain, has been retarded to such a degree that it will be about the middle of June before operating begins.

The huge steel cables that will carry the passenger cars through the air to the top of the mountain have been placed, but work is still to be completed on the station at the base. It had been hoped that it would be possible to have the tramway open this week end.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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AND EVERY WEEKDAY!
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55¢ 65¢ 85¢
Schrafft-delicious entrees with hot rolls, choice of dessert and coffee, tea or milk.
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DRESSES COATS
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1/3 OFF SLIP COVERS
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Cut and fitted with precision to your furniture. Fine tailoring.
Our Reg. Price $48.75
Sofa and Two Chairs
(of average size)
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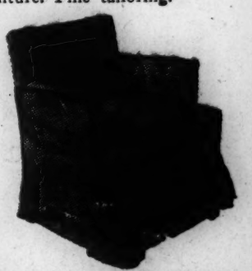
Select Fabrics in Your Home at Your Convenience. Ken. 1541



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Budget Plan or Charge Account Available
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Whitcomb in Massachusetts Spotlight

(Continued from Page 11)

not show appreciable gains for the City for some months. Others already show a return. Collection of back bills in the Water Department by adopting the "trickle" system to force delinquent residents to meet overdue obligations, together with a modern system of billing, is one example.

Another is the restriction imposed on City employees in the use of City autos and City gas and oil for private business. Still another is the sale of ferryboats and reduction of the personnel of the ferries. Also there is the closing of two relief stations and the plan to shift City departments so some now paying extra rent will be brought into City Hall and others will occupy the vacant relief station at Haymarket Square.

These are changes which Mr. Whitcomb and the Mayor found they could effect without delay. While they account for only minor savings, they show the Tobin administration is taking every possible step to live up to its campaign promises of efficient, economical City Government. The more comprehensive or major reforms will take a year, perhaps two or three years, to evolve.

Lost Canoeists Sought

Harbor police and coast guardsmen were today combing Boston harbor in a search for Chester and Berwick Chandler, Quincy brothers, reported lost in the sudden storm which broke over the harbor late yesterday. A canoe, identified as the one which they had been using, was found today on Hangman's Island on the Quincy side of the harbor.

(Continued from Page 1)

publican victory parade in November.

Mr. Whitcomb gave some credance to the candidacy report, in a statement issued today, in which he said:

"It is correct that a great many people from many parts of the State have recommended to me that I seek the Republican nomination for Governor. I have discussed the matter with many others to get their views. It is quite apparent the Republican rank and file would welcome a candidate who they feel can win in November. They are apparently fed up with primaries, held only to designate the victim in the November slaughter.

"While my principal interest right now is to accomplish the task I have undertaken here, I have found, however, that much of what can be done in municipal government rests with the State Government. So, the two things tie in together. I shall certainly continue giving the matter of seeking the Republican nomination earnest thought."

Centers in Springfield

The Whitcomb public sentiment survey has been progressing for several weeks throughout the State. The drive is centered in Springfield where Mr. Whitcomb worked as President of the Western New England Telephone and Telegraph Company until Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston called upon him to become Chairman of Boston's Municipal Survey Committee.

While the Whitcomb candidacy is as yet unsupported by any major Republican leader, friends have contacted such men as Channing H. Cox, Former Governor; Sinclair Weeks, Former Chairman of the Republican State Committee and present Chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, J. Wells Farley, Former Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston. At present, Mr. Parkman, a powerful G. O. P. factor since his winning hand in the Tobin election, is on the political "fence," not yet ready to thro.. his support one way or the other. However, in view of the fact that Mr. Parkman was instrumental in persuading Mr. Whitcomb in leaving the telephone company and come to Boston, little doubt about his stand remains.

Mr. Whitcomb probably will withhold his gubernatorial announcement until after June 1, deadline set by John W. Haigis, another prospective candidate, for a statement on his own plans for 1938. Mr. Haigis was defeated by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in 1936 and is expected to seek another opportunity to gain the Governor's chair this year.

Whitcomb forces have been watching the Haigis strategy, but whether he makes a bid for the nomination or not, it will not affect Mr. Whitcomb's plans, it is understood.

Of course, if Mr. Haigis were to decide against entrance into the 1938 struggle, the Whitcomb chances would increase tremendously, because of the possibility the western G. O. P. group might throw its strength to him.

To those interested in the Whitcomb candidacy, his campaign will be an interesting test to determine whether a man can rise from the ranks in Massachusetts and seize the imagination of the people sufficiently to win a gubernatorial fight, without first having traveled the usual long road of minor political office holding.

Not in recent political memory in Massachusetts has such a test been successful. But, to those backing Mr. Whitcomb, a winning fight would be proof that the people will desert the usual politicians, if given a chance to vote for a man possessing qualifications which promise efficiency in government.

Saltonstall in Race

It is understood several business men are behind Mr. Whitcomb in his gubernatorial attempt, as well as numerous practical politicians, who are ready to counteract the contention of many persons that Mr. Whitcomb, as a western Massachusetts product, will merely split the Haigis strength and pave the way for an easy victory for Leverett Saltonstall, who announced his candidacy a month ago.

Whitcomb supporters contend their candidate will take advantage of the Saltonstall-Haigis feud, a carry-over from the 1936 campaign, and win the nomination through a fusion of those voters who believe a new candidate provides the best opportunity for party success this year.

Mr. Whitcomb's plans already have attracted the interest of Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy, who, as a delegate to the 1936 Republican National Convention, supported Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon for President and who recently entertained Mr. Landon at his home.

Mr. Hedges has contended the Party needs a new leader in the present gubernatorial contest, having insisted that both Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Haigis are handicapped by previous defeats.

He and his friends are convinced that unless the Democratic dynasty, which started in 1930 with Joseph B. Ely and continued with James M. Curley and Mr. Hurley, is brought to a halt this year, Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, will succeed to the Governor's office in 1940 and hold that position for at least four years. Thus it is contended the bid must be made now or never.

Senator Demands States Be Heard In Flood Control

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Senator Gibson (R-Vt) proposed an amendment today to the 1938 Flood Control Bill, to prevent political subdivisions of a State from requesting the War Department to operate dams or reservoirs.

In a minority report, Mr. Gibson said that the bill should be amended to limit such requests to the State. Demanding ratification of the interstate flood control compacts drawn by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, he said:

"Apparently Army engineers believe they can proceed with flood control without ratification of the compacts."

Congressional approval of the compacts has been blocked since last summer, because of Administration leaders' contention that the compacts violated Federal power policy.

At a hearing before the Senate Commerce Committee, according to Senator Gibson, Army engineers testified that they believed "such reservoirs as may be agreed upon by the States" could be constructed, under the control bill.

Cambridge Mayor Seeks Equipment

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge today requested the City Council to act favorably on his request for permission to borrow $43,925 for the purchase of Street Department equipment.

Declaring he was not on a spending spree, but felt it sound economy to buy new equipment rather than continue to rent it, Mayor Lyons said the City needed 29 new machines, including trucks, a snowloader, a snowplow, and an automatic street sweeper.

Nantucket Pupils Continue Strike

NANTUCKET, Mass., May 25 (AP)—One hundred and sixty of Nantucket High School's 200 students were committed today to continue a strike at least until Monday, pending a promised School Committee explanation of its failure to re-elect Clyde C. Fussell and Miss Edith Thompson to the faculty.

Charles G. Snow, Committee Chairman, and Mrs. Margaret Harwood, Committeewoman, said they would issue a statement on Friday. Mr. Snow explained the Committee's decision against re-electing the two teachers was not taken hastily and was for the benefit of the school system.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; weekdays, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Explosion Aboard Tanker

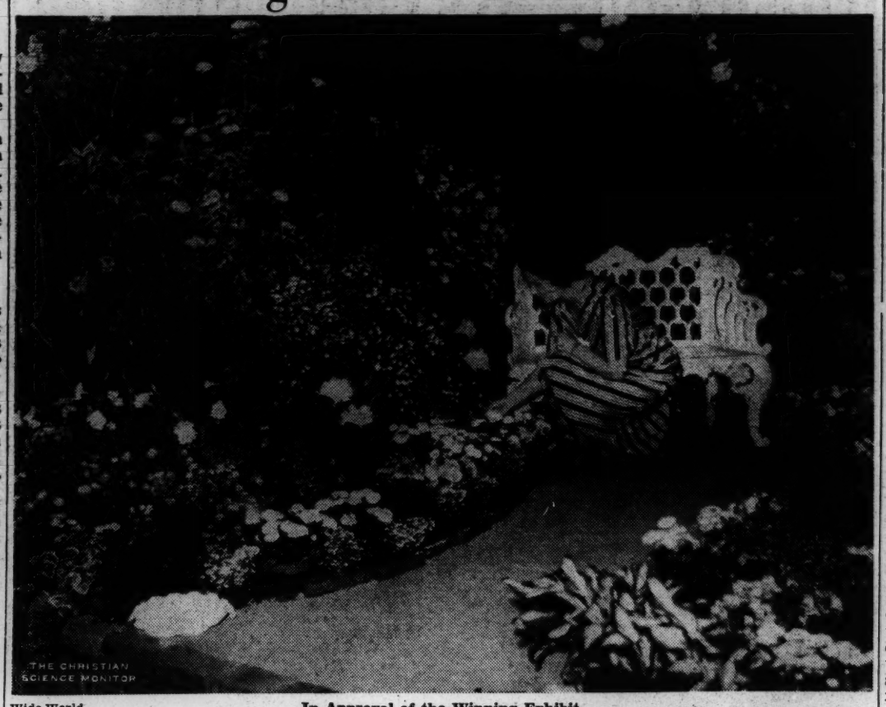
FALL RIVER, Mass., May 25 (AP)—A tank aboard the oil tanker Elwood exploded early this afternoon while the craft was unloading at a dock. A heavy cloud of black smoke settled over the city, and two alarms of fire were sounded as police rushed to the scene.

The exploding tank was aft of the vessel. Flames spread so rapidly to other parts of the boat that members of the crew were forced to go over the sides. Early reports were that no serious injuries resulted.

Fire apparatus from throughout the city battled the flames.

The Elwood was unloading at the Shell Oil Company.

Making North of Boston Bloom



Wide World

In Approval of the Winning Exhibit

Mrs. Frank C. White, Vice-President of Melrose Garden Club, Takes a Look at the Arrangement of Phillip W. Ansell, Which Captured Not Only Three Blue Ribbon Prizes, but Also a Special Award of the City Park Department. The Garden Club's Annual Show Was Held in Trinity Church (Melrose) Parish House

What's Going On in the Arts

Lapidaries of the Past

At the Fogg Art Museum there is on view an exhibition of some 200 ancient engraved gems from the collection of the archeologist, Sir Arthur Evans. They come as a loan from Dr. Jacob Hirsch of New York.

Sir Arthur Evans made his momentous discoveries of Cretan civilization less than 40 years ago, and most of these gems he acquired during the period of digging there. The gems had varied uses as charms, seals, ornaments. Their carving is painstaking; some seen here must be viewed under a magnifying glass. The hard material of semi-precious stones increases the difficulties in carving.

The subjects show wide range; gods, genre scenes, animals are executed with astounding precision and vitality, and above all with suitability of design.

Shown also at the Fogg Museum is a case full of Etruscan jewelry. Here is another kind of ornament, executed in soft gold, which has been treated with the grace permissible in handling such metal. The Etruscans had the grace of the Greeks, whom they resembled somewhat in their reserved embellishment. The gold provides its own source of ornament; rarely are gems applied to adorn it. Incised, filigreed, embossed, granulated, it provides scope to the skillful goldsmith. D. A.

Log

(Continued from Page 11)

000 of working capital and $1,500,000 for repairs. The conditions have not yet been accepted.

The American Mail Line, owned by the Dollar interests, is operating under a heavy loss and complains that it cannot continue in existence unless the amount of subsidy is increased. Maritime Commission officials are checking the subsidy figures closely and forecast that the Commission may be faced with another situation such as the Baltimore Mail case.

With the urgent need of replacement of antiquated ships, the American Merchant Marine faces construction prices ranging from $200 to $250 a deadweight ton. Many ships now being operated—and without spectacular profit—were purchased from the Government at prices ranging from $5 to $35 a ton.

Supporters of an American Merchant Marine are asking today if such construction costs will doom all private operation and tend to toss the American Merchant Marine back into Government hands—a situation that the old Shipping Board strove to avert.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

ties believe that all records for summer tourist business will be broken this year. There has been a large demand for various pieces of literature spreading the fame of recreational New Hampshire, and the trend toward more time for recreation is expected to play its part.

Dartmouth College will eliminate compulsory class attendance next autumn. The move has received the approval of the Faculty. In the past students have been permitted to cut classes according to their scholastic standing, with 15 cuts being the maximum and the penalty for additional cuts being failure of the course or courses cut. The only limitation on cutting under the new plan is that cutting will not be permitted directly before or after vacations.

Natural Science Meeting

The New Hampshire Academy of Science will meet at Laconia this Friday and Saturday for its twentieth annual meeting. Prof. Karl W. Woodward of the University of New Hampshire, President of the Academy, will speak on the "Advantages of a Long Hard Winter;" Prof. J. W. Goldthwait of Dartmouth, will discuss "Was There a Glacial Lake Winnipesaukee."

Mrs. H. Styles Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 25—Mrs. Sally Bridges, who passed on here today, was the wife of United States Senator H. Styles Bridges. A former New Hampshire teacher, Mrs. Bridges was visiting her home here for a few days' rest from Washington social activities.

Around the Corner

(Continued from Page 11)

the city in which Plato received much of his education."

But in order to examine many ancient relics found by American archaeological expeditions in Egypt, he had to come to new centers of learning in the Western World, he pointed out. After several days in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, followed by a visit to the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, he will sail back to Egypt on the same ship.

While in Boston, Lieutenant-Colonel Elgood also plans to visit Bunker Hill Monument—in which he has something of a personal interest since General Gage was one of his ancestors.

* * *

Mock Air Raid—After much publicized sham air raids over New England recently, some Salem school children gave a little demonstration of their own, with startling effects, in a Broad Street office.

Two bus loads of the Salem visitors were "doing" Boston in the approved manner, and finally were up in the Custom House Tower. One or other of them found that it was an easy matter to detach a piece of the lead sheathing around the tower. Tearing loose a bit about six inches across he—or she—rolled it into a handy ball and let gravity take its course—after a gentle toss. The lead "bomb" promptly crashed through a skylight in a Broad Street building, narrowly missing a worker. Police unrolled the lead, put their heads together, and finally ascended the Custom House Tower—from which the visitors had long since departed. The scrap fitted a new gap perfectly.

The incident is believed to have been more effective air raid defense propaganda—as far as the school party and the girl under the skylight are concerned, at any rate—than were the air service maneuvers.

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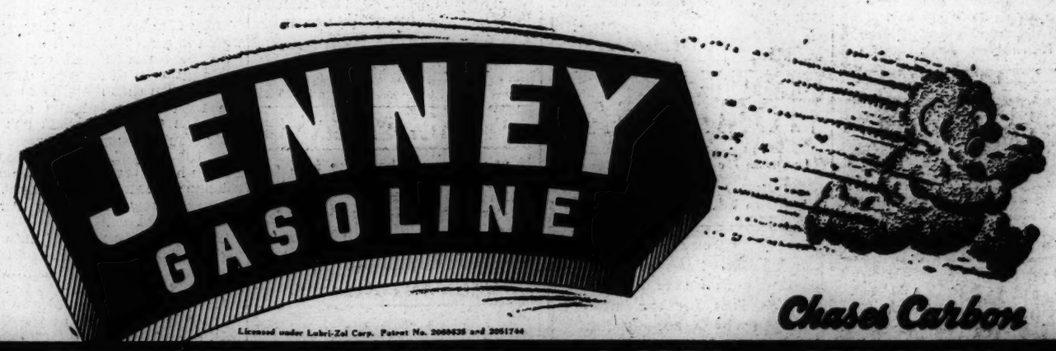

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SOLVENIZED HY-POWER and AERO.... SOLVENOIL

Ouimet Is Beaten in British Golf—B's Greet Former Manager With Batting Rampage

Charley Yates Wins as Sweeny And Reynolds Smith Lose Out

BULLETIN

TROON, Scotland, May 25 (AP)—Johnny Goodman, Omaha, U. S, amateur champion and Walker Cup player, today defeated Albert W. Briscoe, Irish Internationalist, 6 and 5, to lead the surviving Americans into the fourth round of the British amateur golf championship.

Goodman was followed into the round of 32 by Charles (Chuck) Kocsis, Detroit, who scored at 4 and 3 over John S. Montgomerie of Britain. The two Americans will meet in the fourth round tomorrow.

The U. S. ranks sustained their second loss of the day when Walker Cup Captain Francis Ouimet of Boston lost, 1 up, to big Cecil Ewing, a member of the British team in 1936.

TROON, Scotland, May 25 (AP)—Charley Yates of Atlanta defeated English Amateur Champion Frank Pennink, 3 and 2, today to reach the third round of the British amateur golf championship as Reynolds Smith, American Walker Cupper from Dallas, and Robert Sweeny, Anglo-American defending champion, went down to defeat.

Fred Haas, Jr., former intercollegiate champion from New Orleans, joined Yates in the third round with his second straight one-sided triumph. The lean Southerner turned back Dr. J. D. MacCormack of Great Britain, 7 and 5.

Smith was beaten, 2 up, by young Jocelyn Walker, former Cambridge University captain. Sweeny, a resident of London who was born in the United States, was well off his game and went out before William Robb, Perthshire Doctor, by a score of 5 and 4.

Five Americans in Round Three

The triumphs by Yates and Haas, and the defeat of Smith, put five of the original nine American Walker Cupper's into this afternoon's third round, which was to cut the field to 32 survivors.

In addition to the two Southerners, they were U. S. Champion Johnny Goodman of Omaha, Team Captain Francis Ouimet of Boston, and Charles (Chuck) Kocsis, former intercollegiate champion from Detroit.

Defending Champion Robert Sweeny missed the fifth green with a mashie to be one down, then seemed to go to pieces when his opponent, William Robb of Perthshire, caromed off a sand dune at the short eighth to get a deuce. Bob immediately lost the ninth to be 3 down, though he won the tenth with a par, he dropped No. 11, took 7 at No. 12, and finally went out, 5 and 4, at No. 14.

Crawley Advances

In other second-round matches this morning, Hector Thomson, champion in 1936, and Leonard Crawley, English titleholder in 1931, and both members of the 1938 British Walker Cup team, also advanced. Thomson beat G. E. Grant Govan of Britain, 1 up, while Crawley routed Johnstone Godfrey, another Briton, 8 and 6.

Veteran Cyril Tolley, one of Britain's greatest internationists and champion in 1920 and 1929 and 1929, defeated Frank J. Bird, 4 and 3; Thomas A. (Tony) Torrance, former Walker Cup star and captain in 1932, whipped James C. Dykes, 2 and 1, and Rex Hartley, another ex-Walker Cupper, won from Raymond Oppenheimer of Britain on the 21st hole.

Harry Bentley, British cup player who drew a first-round bye, won his second-round match from T. C. J. Manners, 8 and 6, and Eric W. Fiddian, former Walker Cupper who was English champion in 1932 and British runner-up the same year, beat G. W. Mackie, 3 and 2.

The first surprise of the third round was the elimination of Gordon Peters, Scotsman and member of the British Walker Cup team, by H. W. Hattersley of Australia. The score was 4 and 2.

Somerville in Round Four

First of the favorites to reach the fourth round was C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian titleholder, who won the U. S. championship in 1932. The Dominion star turned back Bob Rutherford of England, 3 and 2.

Charley Yates, the excitable Atlantan who turned back English Champion Frank Pennink this morning, 3 and 2, continued right through the afternoon round to join Goodman and Kocsis with a 5-and-4 victory over British Stanley Morrison.

Miss Verry Meets Mrs. Warren Beard In Golf Play-Off

The present women's state golf champion, Deborah Verry of Midland, and the title holder in 1936 and runner-up last year, Mrs. Warren Beard, of Central, hold the spot light in the play-off of the annual spring team matches between Central and Midland, tied for first place, at Oakley tomorrow.

Mrs. Beard holds the upper hand this season over Miss Verry, the Central star having defeated the champion, 4 to 3, at Pine Valley, 10 days ago. Because of Mrs. Beard's steady performance all season, which has seen her win six out of seven starts as compared to Miss Verry's record of five victories and five defeats, the former champion has been made the favorite in tomorrow's leading match.

Both Midland and Central have formidable players. Carrying the colors of Midland tomorrow will be such outstanding players as Mrs. E. H. Ferris of Brae Burn, Capt. Laura Robbins and Rene Henderson of Weston. Central will field a group of Charles River stars in Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Jr., Mrs. Willie Howard, and Mrs. W. G. Dow.

Tomorrow's meeting between these two teams will be the third of the series. Central won the first match, 6 to 3, at Brae Burn, and Midland came back to turn the tables at Pine Brook Valley, 7 to 2.

Before the Bees Had Their Turn at Bat

By a Staff Photographer

Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati Catcher, Crossing the Plate in the First Inning of Yesterday's Game After Hitting a Home Run With a Man On. Craft, Who a Moment Later Hit Another, Is Greeting His Team Mate. Both Homers Were Hit Off Jim Turner, Boston's Starting Pitcher, Ray Mueller Is the Catcher. These Early Drives Failed to Bring a Cincinnati Triumph, However, as the Locals Staged a Late Rally to Win, 10-9

Bill McKechnie (Left) and Hank Gowdy, Formerly Manager and Coach of the Bees, Who Currently Hold Similar Positions With the Cincinnati Reds

Husky Track Team To Elect Captain

The Northeastern University track team will hold its annual banquet tomorrow night at the Hotel Lenox and will elect a captain for the coming season. At the same time, lettermen will be announced by Coach Jerry Tatton.

The Huskies, competing for the first year under the direction of Tatton, had a favorable record, both indoors and out. Dual meet victories with Colby and Springfield were highlights of the outdoor season.

The banquet comes a little prematurely because the season will not officially close until the Intercollegiate meet in New York a week from Saturday. The Huskies will have three representatives—Danny Miles in the high jump, Frank Mascianica in the quarter, and Capt. George Leck in the half.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Bowdoin 5, Maine 0.
Vermont 4, St. Michaels 1.
Conn. State 7, Coast Guard 0.
Coast Guard 5, Conn. State 3.

Tennis

R. I. State 6, Brown 3.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

A couple of fellows who are reputedly on the down grade, Bob "Lefty" Grove and Jimmy Foxx, are keeping the Red Sox in the thick of the pennant scramble. Some of the boys had Lefty on the way out four years ago, but today the lanky mountaineer is leading the way with eight straight pitching victories, while Foxx leads the offensive wave that has kept the Boston club in the running since opening day.

The 38-year-old Grove, with 13 seasons of fire-ball throwing behind him, is one of the sensations of 1938 and suggests a 20-win record for the first time since '35. Already in possession of 265 major league triumphs, including the most recent eight, Grove is aiming at the 300 mark. Unless injury interrupts his colorful career in the twilight, he should make it.

Grove Needs 35

The simple method of mathematics shows that the left-hander needs 35 more games to reach the level that escaped many of baseball's great names. Since the beginning of major league ball, only 11 pitchers have ever passed the 300 figure. They are Alexander, Clarkson, Johnson, Keefe, Mathewson, Mullane, Nichols, Plank, Radbourne, Welch and Young. Cy Young rang up 511, while Walter Johnson contributed 414. They are the only hurlers who ever approached the 400 mark.

In this young campaign, Grove and Jack Wilson have been Boston's only dependable pitchers. Dearth of mound talent figures to beat the Red Sox in their efforts to keep pace with the Indians and Yankees. At the moment, however, as a result of Grove's eighth straight yesterday over the Tigers, 5 to 4, the Fenway club stands second in the American League standing and within two games of the leading Indians.

In this young season, Foxx has also been a chief factor in the first division situation. With nine homers and 44 runs batted in Jimmy is the most dangerous distance punch in the majors today. Early this spring, while the Sox were training in Sarasota, a few of the experts predicted the end of Jim's active days. But another veteran has fooled the boys who like to be called experts.

Indians Ahead

The Indians are surprising everyone. After dropping out of first palce on their initial eastern tour, the Tribe has climbed back by way of six triumphs in their last seven starts. They have turned back the Yankees twice in as many days, which is a feat in itself.

Although the Indians look dangerous, a majority of American Leaguers will tell you that inability to win on the road will eventually catch up with the Clevelanders. It has been their trouble for several years. However, the early rise of Cleveland and Boston has served the purpose of developing an interesting pennant race, which is something new for the American League.

The White Sox moved into fifth place yesterday when Monte Stratton beat the Senators, 10 to 3. The Athletics took the Browns, 6 to 1.

An event which should figure prominently in the future of the Giants took place at the Polo Grounds yesterday. "Slick" Castleman, "problem child" of Bill Terry's pitching staff, won his first game of the season and in a manner that convinced the manager he is ready to take a regular turn. The big right-hander scattered eight Cardinal hits and walked only two in winning, 9 to 4.

The Cubs stayed within 2½ games of the leading Giants in the National League race, however, when Tex Carleton held the Dodgers, 10 to 4. The Bees climbed back into third place by coming from behind to beat the Reds, 10 to 9.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First three and ties in each league)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Trosky, Indians	30	101	26	39	.386
Lavagetto, Dodgers	24	86	15	33	.384
Di Maggio, Yanks	16	63	14	24	.381
Averill, Indians	31	116	28	44	.379
Medwick, Cards	22	86	13	32	.364
McCormick, Reds	32	141	22	51	.362

Home Runs

Goodman, Reds	10
Foxx, Red Sox	9
Greenberg, Tigers	8
Ott, Giants	8
Di Maggio, Yankees	6
Keltner, Indians	6
York, Tigers	5
Lazzeri, Cubs	5
Averill, Indians	5
McCarthy, Giants	5
Leiber, Giants	5
Ripple, Giants	5
Gutteridge, Cards	5
Collins, Cubs	5

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	44
Galan, Cubs	34
Averill, Indians	31
Ott, Giants	31
McCarthy, Giants	27
Keltner, Indians	25
Gehringer, Tigers	25

Italy Elminates Poland

MILAN, Italy, May 25 (AP)—Italy eliminated Poland in the second round of Davis Cup tennis play yesterday as Vanni Canepele defeated Ignacy Tloczynski in the final and deciding singles, 6—2, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2. Italy's margin was 3 matches to 2. The Italians meet France in the third round at Paris, May 27. Poland stuck in the battle until the concluding match as Josef Hebda defeated Valentino Taroni to square the matches, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4 in the morning.

McKechnie Misses Boston; Bees Regain Third Place

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston is the same old town to Bill McKechnie. To the new manager of the Cincinnati Reds, who spent most of his springs, summers and falls here from 1930 through '37, it was like coming home. Bill had learned to accept the East wind that blows in from the ocean and the Saturday night dinner of beans and brown bread as fond regularities.

"Although we are happy in Cincinnati, Mrs. McKechnie and I have always been extremely close to Boston, where we have made many friends and spent several pleasant years," admitted the quiet-speaking Scot yesterday in the visiting clubhouse at National League Field. "The fans and newspaper boys here have always been wonderful to me, and frankly I miss them.

Good For Baseball

"But don't get the idea I wouldn't like to beat this ball club of yours," Bill added quickly. "My feeling for Boston has nothing to do with winning games, once I've pulled on this Cincinnati uniform."

The former Bee pilot believes that the early-season drives of Boston and Cincinnati have increased interest throughout the entire National League.

"I think it's great that both the Reds and Bees are up in the first division," Bill continued. "I hope they can stay in there all year. It is a fine thing for baseball. Boston and Cincinnati are great baseball towns; the fans are loyal and deserve winning teams. Certain clubs have been up in the money too long, and I believe this team of mine and the Bees are ready to change the makeup of the first division."

How did the National League's senior manager figure the pennant race?

Giants, Cubs Matched

"Well, I'll repeat what I told you this spring in Florida," he went on. "There isn't much difference between the Giants and Cubs. I think the team that keeps nine regulars on the field through most of the race will win.

"Take Ott or Hubbell away from the Giants, or Hartnett or Herman away from the Cubs, and where would they be? It would be anybody's race. A replacement is rarely up to the standard of the man he relieves.

"The Reds? I'm not saying much about them. Before the season started I honestly didn't think we could make fifth place, but we're up there—and we might stay. The boys are hustling, particularly those new ones, McCormick and Craft. We won't be pushed out of the first division without a battle."

Bees Hit Hard

The Bees were back in third place as they continued their Cincinnati series today. Unleashing an offense that has been missing for weeks, the locals came from behind to defeat the visitors, 10 to 9. The manner in which they pounded four of McKechnie's pitchers for 13 hits, including two doubles and two home runs, reminded enthusiastic spectators that, after all, there are such things as base hits.

Behind 9 to 1 approaching the last half of the sixth inning, the Bees went to work. You wouldn't have given a broken bat for their chances at that point, but the hitting of Cooney, Di Maggio, Cuccinello, English, Riddle, Reis and Maggert—the last two pinch hitters—pulled the game out of the fire and brought Casey Stengel his sixth victory in seven starts for the current home stand. It has been a long time since two pinch batsmen came through for the Bees in one inning.

* * *

Nine pitchers paraded before the slim week-day gathering, Billy Weir getting the victory and Hollingsworth the defeat. Young Dick Errickson pitched the ninth for the Bees, after they had taken the lead, and retired the Reds in order.

The Bees close their series with Cincinnati tomorrow and then look ahead to four games in three days with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The first double-header of the Hub season is scheduled for Friday.

* * *

With the opposition regularly throwing left-handers at the Bees, Stengel yesterday shook up his lineup. He benched Garms, the left-handed hitter, in favor of English, and late in the game gave Bobby Reis a fling at shortstop.

* * *

Maggert's pinch double, which drove in two big runs, was his second extra-base hit in the majors.

* * *

Reis has now appeared in only five games, but in that brief stretch has played left field, shortstop, pinch hit and pitched. And every day he throws for about 15 minutes in batting practice.

Connecticut Tennis

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Bernard Coghlan of Pacific Palisades, Calif., and J. Norman Anderson, Jr., of New York, moved ahead of the rest of the field yesterday in the mens' singles of the Connecticut state tennis championships by reaching the fourth round on easy victories.

Anderson, who won two matches Monday, defeated H. Bassford of New Haven, 6—2, 6—3, while Coghlan, seeded No. 2, first eliminated A. Voss of this city and then whipped L. Lutkins in love sets.

The seeded list played through the entire second round without a mishap. Martyn Buxby, the defending champion who is rated 16th nationally, was given a stiff tussle by M. Stephens of Yale before he won 7—5, 6—3.

In the women's division, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., the defending champion, disposed of Mrs. Audrey Winston of New York and Mrs. Albert Genua of this city by identical scores of 6—0, 6—1, to gain the third round.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Lavagetto, Brooklyn, .384; Medwick, St. Louis, .364.

Runs—Ott, New York, 33; Hack, Chicago, 29.

Runs Batted In—Galan, Chicago, 34; Ott, New York, 31.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 51; Hack, Chicago, 45.

Doubles—McCormick, Cincinnati, 14; Martin, Philadelphia, and Cooke, Cincinnati, 11.

Triples—Rizzo, Pittsburgh, 5; Goodman and Riggs, Cincinnati, and Rosen, Brooklyn, 4.

Home Runs—Goodman, Cincinnati, 10; Ott, New York, 8.

Stolen Bases—Koy, Brooklyn, and Hack and Galan, Chicago, 4.

Pitching (five or more decisions)—Melton, New York, 6—1; Hubbell, New York, 5—1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	9	.700
Chicago	20	13	.606
Boston	15	12	.556
Cincinnati	17	15	.531
Pittsburgh	15	14	.517
St. Louis	12	17	.414
Brooklyn	12	22	.353
Philadelphia	8	18	.308

Results May 24

Boston 10, Cincinnati 9.
New York 9, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 10, Brooklyn 4.
One game postponed.

American League

Batting—Trosky, Cleveland, .386; Di Maggio, New York, .381.

Runs—Lewis, Washington; Cramer, Boston; Averill, Cleveland, 28.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 44; Averill, Cleveland, 31.

Hits—Lewis, Washington, 46; Travis, Washington, 45.

Doubles—Cronin, Boston, 14; Averill, Cleveland, 10.

Triples—Averill, Cleveland, 4; Keltner, Cleveland; Kreevich, Chicago; Walker, Detroit; Cronin and Foxx, Boston; Knickerbocker, New York; Lewis, Stone and Almada, Washington, 3.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 9; Greenberg, Detroit, 8.

Stolen Bases—Lewis, Washington, 9; Kreevich, Chicago, 5.

Pitching (five or more decisions)—Grove, Boston, 8—0; Kennedy, Detroit, 6—0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	21	10	.677
Boston	18	11	.621
New York	16	11	.593
Washington	18	16	.529
Chicago	11	12	.478
Detroit	13	16	.448
Philadelphia	10	18	.357
St. Louis	8	21	.276

Results May 24

Cleveland 9, New York 5.
Boston 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 10, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1.

Harvards Face R. I. Today And H. C. Saturday

It has been many moons since a Harvard baseball team occupied such a comfortable position in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. Today the Crimson encountered Frank Keaney's Rhode Island nine and while the visitors provided interesting competition, the Harvards attention was somewhat divided. Their league rivals, Yale and Dartmouth, tied for second place in the race, battled each other at New Haven.

After today's game Harvard prepares for the annual clash with Holy Cross at Worcester, Saturday. And while the Crimson is idle from the league affairs, the race may be pretty well decided. The loser at New Haven today receives a pretty heavy setback and Cornell and Penn can eliminate each other by dividing their doubleheader at Ithaca.

On Saturday the league will see two games with Columbia at Penn and Dartmouth at Cornell and when all these games have been completed some of the teams will be definitely eliminated. Harvard has won seven and lost only two and has three games left to play, two with Yale and one with Dartmouth.

While Harvard has done well in league competition, it has not done so well in other games. In nine games played apart from the league, the Crimson has won only four and lost five. Tufts, Boston University, and Northeastern all have beaten the Harvards and the chance to better that mark was not easy in tackling the Rams this afternoon.

W. M.

Nineteen Places Open in Big Race

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25 (AP)—At least a dozen drivers were ready today to battle for the 19 remaining places in the starting lineup for the Indianapolis 500-Mile Memorial Day speedway race.

Qualifications trials were to be resumed at 1 p. m. this afternoon and contine until 7 p. m.

Two of the drivers, who had their cars "ready," were former winners of the classic. They were "Wild Bill" Cummings of Indianapolis and Kelly Petillo, of Los Angeles, the wild driving Italian, who twice has had a new track record in his grasp only to have to stop short of the 25 miles.

Petillo and Jimmy Snyder, the former Chicago milkman, each have made two qualifying attempts and must complete their 25 mile jaunts on their next attempts if they are to start the race. They probably will not attempt to exceed 121 miles an hour in their final trials.

Speedway officials continued to insist there would be a full field for the start of this year's race. They based their claims, however, in the belief that the three cars built by Harry Miller, veteran race car designer, would be ready to qualify before the deadline.

All three cars boast radical changes in race car construction. Two of them have both radiators and gasoline tanks on the sides and one of them is a rear-motor, four-wheel drive creation with the radiators on the side.

Others who thought they would be ready included: George Connor of San Bernardino, Calif., Al Miller of Detroit; Frank Wearne of Pasadena, Calif.; Billy Devore of St. John, Kas.; Louis Tomei, of Portland, Ore.; Emil Andres of Chicago; Shorty Cantlon of Detroit; Chet Gardner of Long Beach, Calif.; Tony Willman of Milwaukee and Al Putnam of Los Angeles.

Retains College Crown

WATERVILLE, Maine, May 25 (AP)—Harry Hood, Bowdoin golfer, successfully defended the Maine intercollegiate crown he won last season when he defeated his teammate, Charlie Woodruff, 4 and 3, in the final of the state competition at the Waterville Country Club.

Ward Named Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 25—Harry R. Ward of Minneapolis has been elected captain of the Amherst College track team for next year. He specializes in the hammer throw.

Harvard Elects Barr

John Lester Barr, Jr., of Chevy Chase, Md., has been elected captain of the 1939 Harvard varsity golf team. He succeeds Lewis Arthur McGowan, Jr., of Providence, R. I.

H.-Y. Oarsmen In Royal Henley

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Thames River at New London, Conn., and the Thames River, London, Eng., will house Harvard-Yale crews if present plans go through. The varsity crews meet in their annual four-mile classic at Connecticut in June as usual and now the 150-pound or lightweight boats of Harvard and Yale are expected to cross the ocean to compete in the Royal Henley.

The Harvard and Yale lightweights have had successful seasons and in their two meetings this year they have each scored a victory and if they survive the trial heats over there they may come together for a third and deciding encounter. The Crimson lightweights are expected to pay much of their own expenses, but may receive assistance from Bob Herrick, who sponsored and made the trip with the 1914 winning crew in the Henley.

This will make the third time a Harvard crew has gone overseas for honors in the Royal Henley. The 1914 second varsity crew, captained by Leverett Saltonstall and stroked by Charlie Lund won the Grand Challenge Cup and the third varsity in 1931 made the trip, but went out of the competition in the first heat. Bert Haines, coach of the lightweights, probably will make the trip as rigger, but professional coaches are not permitted in the event and possibly Mr. Herrick will be the amateur coach.

The lightweight boat lost to the Eli in the A. R. A. championship at Lake Carnegie, but in a return engagement defeated the Yales on the Charles River here last Saturday in the Goldthwaite Cup regatta. The boat is captained by George von L. Meyer of Boston and the seating is as follows:

Bow—Gordon Gilkey; 2—John S. Atillman; 3—George C. Cutler, Jr.; 4—Capt. George von L. Meyer, Jr.; 5—Richard Fay; 6—Samuel F. Pierce; 7—Howard M. Turner, Jr.; stroke—Vincent R. Bailey; coxswain—Michael N. Plaut.

Yale 150-Pound Crew To Compete in England

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—The Yale 150-pound varsity crew, champions of the American Rowing Association, will sail June 15 to compete in the Royal Henley in England in July.

The Eli's, captained by Roger Newberry of Cleveland, Ohio, will be accompanied by Coach Bob Butler. Malcolm Farmer, Yale Athletic Director, said he would cable the crew's entry today.

Yale won the rowing association title by winning the Wright Cup and also annexed the Blackwell Regatta Cup this season. It lost only to the Harvard 150's in the Goldthwaite Cup Regatta last Saturday.

Leading Golf Pros In Inverness Play

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 25 (AP)—Sixteen of the country's top-notch golf professionals had a free ride coming today around the Inverness Club's tough terrain—one last chance to find the answers to a flock of questions the course will ask Thursday through Sunday as the stars fight it out for $4,600 in prizes in the fourth annual invitational four-ball matches.

The 16 players have been split into eight pairs, and each twosome is booked to meet each other duo in 18-hole match play best-ball rounds. All matches will go the full 18 holes, the winner of each getting a plus score equal to the number of holes it is "up," and the losers getting a corresponding "minus" count.

Scores will be carried over through the seven matches, and at the finish the pair with the greatest "plus" takes the $1,000 first prize. Second prize is $800, and the others slide downward until the last placers get $200. Each player, under that system, is guaranteed a minimum of $25 per day and expenses, should he and his mate finish last. The pairings for Thursday's opening round:

Ed Dudley and Ky Laffoon vs. Lawson Little and Jimmy Demaret; Vic Ghezzi and Sam Snead vs. Jimmy Thomson and Tommy Armour; Willie Goggin and Frank Walsh vs. Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta; Horton Smith and Harry Cooper vs. Dick Metz and Gene Sarazen.

Picard and Revolta won the first tournament in 1935, Walter Hagen and Laffoon paired to take the laurels in 1936, while Smith and Cooper grabbed the heavy end of the pot of gold a year ago.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	7	2	.778
Yale	4	3	.571
Dartmouth	4	3	.571
Princeton	4	4	.500
Cornell	4	5	.444
Columbia	4	5	.444
Penn	1	6	.143

Games Today

Dartmouth at Yale.
Penn at Cornell (2 games).

Games Saturday

Columbia at Penn.
Dartmouth at Cornell.

Boston Four-Ball League Standing

	Won	Lost
Oakley	57	33
Woodland	56	34
The Country Club	55	35
Brae Burn	54	36
Winchester	49	41
Commonwealth	44	46
Charles River	42	48
Wollaston	37½	52½
Wellesley	35½	54½
Weston	20	70

Results Yesterday

Woodland 14½, Weston ½.
Brae Burn 13, Wellesley 3.
Commonwealth 10, Wollaston 5.
Oakley 9½, Winchester 5½.
The Country Club 9, Charles River 6.

Norfolk Women's Golf Standing

	Won	Lost
Needham	44	18
Furnace Brook	43½	18½
Highland	35	25
Thorney Lea	33	27
Brockton	28½	31½
Sharon	27½	32½
Walpole	19	41
Norfolk	9½	50½

Results Yesterday

Needham 10½, Highland 1½.
Furnace Brook 9, Walpole 3.
Brockton 12, Norfolk 0.
Sharon 7, Thorney Lea 5.

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Commerce and Finance

America's Export Excess in First Four Months $435,312,000

Business and Industry

Motor Production Estimates Are Cut As Sales Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The contra-seasonal slowing of retail sales of passenger cars and trucks which became pronounced in April was extended into May, according to preliminary field reports to factories here.

As a result, sales estimates and production schedules for the remainder of the current quarter again are being revised downward.

Domestic Sales Off

April retail domestic deliveries are estimated at 210,000 to 220,000 units. This would compare with 218,000 in March and would be a decline of more than 50 per cent from the 453,000 in April last year. Over the past 10 years, sales in April have shown an average increase of around 30 per cent over March. May deliveries, on basis of the industry's past experience, usually are around or slightly below April.

During May, however, tentative reports from dealers for the first ten days or two weeks indicate a somewhat more than seasonal decline from April, and a further slight widening of the decrease from last year. Inasmuch as bad weather earlier this month partially accounted for the wider drop, improved weather later could place the figure for the entire month back within the normal seasonal pattern.

The April sales decline of more than 50 per cent compared with a first quarter decline of 46 per cent, registrations totaling 544,000 units, against 1,009,000 in the March quarter of 1937. Field advices to leading factories indicate that May sales during the first part of the month were around 53 per cent behind last year.

Production Drops

April production in United States and Canadian plants (for North American and export consumption) amounted to around 240,000 units, off 56 per cent from the 553,000 units assembled a year ago. First quarter output totaled 670,000 units, against 1,302,000 in the first quarter of last year, a decline of 49 per cent.

May output probably will not amount to more than 200,000 units, against 540,000 a year ago, while June schedules, barring an unexpected spurt in retail sales, are almost certain to show an even wider percentage drop from the 521,000 units of last June. It is obvious that second quarter output will show a considerably less than seasonal gain over the first quarter.

Insurance Sales Decline 21 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The public purchased $2,000,000,000 of ordinary life insurance in the first four months of this year, a decline of 21 per cent from the like period of 1937, according to the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

Sales in April totaled about $400,000,000, or about 27 per cent under those of April last year, the bureau stated. The best showing was in the West South Central area, with the West North Central section ranking second.

Consol. Gas (Balto.) Plans Refunding $18,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore announced here registration had been made with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington for an issue of $18,000,000 of 30-year 3¼ per cent bonds to be known as Series "O."

Proceeds of the issue will be used to retire the same amount of 30-year 3¾ per cent Series "K" bonds which were sold in 1934 and are callable at 105 at 60 days' notice.

New $3,500,000 Issue Of National Gypsum

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Public offering of an issue of $3,500,000 National Gypsum Company (Buffalo) 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1950, was announced today, at 100 and accrued interest. The offering was made in a prospectus issued by W. E. Hutton & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc., Scott & Stringfellow, and Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomery, Inc.

Net proceeds from the financing will be used by the company to pay off a $1,250,000 4 per cent mortgage note due in 1940, to redeem its outstanding 15-year 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds due 1943 at 103 per cent, to repay $100,000 of purchase money notes secured by conditional sales obligations, to construct and equip a new plant in the South, and for additional working capital, it was said.

Ford's $608,085,935 Surplus $5,419,263 Above 1936 Total

BOSTON, May 25 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company today reported a surplus at the end of 1937 of $608,085,935 compared with $602,666,672 at the end of 1936, an increase of $5,419,263.

In a statement of condition filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, the Ford company listed aggregate assets of $704,922,541 at the end of 1937, compared with $717,359,366 at the end of the previous year.

Cash, notes and accounts receivable, stocks, bonds, securities and patent rights were listed at $318,387,395 compared with $378,119,715 at the end of 1936.

The complete statement follows:

Assets:

Cash, notes and accounts receivable, stocks, bonds, securities and patent rights, $317,387,395.76; real estate, $122,375,918.40; machinery, equipment, etc., $125,645,402.76; merchandise and supplies, $135,943,385.04; prepaid insurance taxes, $3,570,439.36; total, $707,922,541.32.

Liabilities:

Accounts payable, $70,387,416.75; reserves, $9,184,688.69; capital stock, $17,264,500; surplus, $608,085,935.88; total, $704,922,541.32.

Although the statement showed a decline in the cash notes and accounts receivable item, valuation of machinery and other equipment rose more than $7,000,000 from the 1936 figure of $118,519,373 and the merchandise and supplies inventory rose almost $31,000,000 from the $95,002,833 total at the end of 1936.

In the liabilities column, accounts payable decreased more than $9,000,000 from the $79,729,170 figure for the previous year and reserves were listed more than $8,000,000 lower than the $17,699,022 total at the end of 1936.

N. I. C. B. Says Total Of Jobless Declined By 233,000 in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a decrease in April of 233,000 unemployed workers, bringing the number down to 10,166,000 at the end of the month, according to the latest estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board. Included in this total of unemployed workers are 2,995,000 workers attached to the government emergency labor force, as represented by the WPA and CCC.

The decline in unemployment during the month was due primarily to an increase in employment in agriculture, trade, construction, and the service industries, which more than compensated for the declines in employment in the manufacturing, mining and transportation industries. Employment in public utilities remained unchanged.

Employment in agriculture showed an increase of 193,000 between March and April; employment in trade, distribution, and finance increased 172,000; in construction, 88,000; in the service industries, 66,000. Employment in manufacturing declined 204,000 between March and April, in extraction of minerals, 30,000, and in transportation, 12,000.

Taking into acount the increase in population, the Conference Board estimates that the total labor force of the country, including both employed and unemployed workers, has been increased by the addition of 5,202,000 persons since 1929 to a total of 53,490,000.

Week's Power Output 10 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended May 21 totaled 1,967,807,000 kilowatt hours, a shade above 1,967,613,000 last week but 10.5 per cent under 2,198,646,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute also reported the following percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographical areas: New England, 12.7; Middle Atlantic, 3.5; Central Industrial, 17.1; West Central, 3.4; Southern States, 9.4; Rocky Mountain, 23.1; Pacific Coast, 6.3.

U. S. Agencies Battle Over Uniform Bank Examinations

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The perennial subject of uniform bank examinations seems to be on the fire again as a result of certain recent and somewhat cryptic suggestions made by the President. The Treasury has asked representatives of the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the state banking departments, to put their heads together and simplify matters. And the Smathers bill, recently introduced in the Senate without apparently being expected to pass at this session, seems to have originated in the Comptroller's office as a means to smoke out the various proposals the other interested groups may intend to bring forward.

The issue in question arises in part out of inter-departmental jealousies of the above agencies, partly out of the traditional backstage political struggle between independent banking and centralized banking, and partly out of the innovations in bank practice and legislation in recent years.

The Present Set-Up

Present set-up is somewhat as follows. The oldest examining body is that of the Comptroller of the Currency, established by the National Banking Act during the Civil War. For 75 years it has granted (or denied) national bank charters and has conducted periodic examinations of national banks.

The Federal Reserve Board was set up under the Federal Reserve Act in 1914. It charters no banks, but it examines all its member banks except national banks. (All national banks must be members of the Reserve system.) This means that it examines all state-chartered member banks, but no national banks and no state-chartered nonmember banks. It is entitled to reports on demand from the Comptroller of the Currency on national banks.

State banking departments charter all state banks and examine them. Thus their examinations do not overlap those of the U. S. Comptroller of the Currency, but they do overlap those of the Federal Reserve Board in the examination of state-chartered members of the Federal Reserve system.

Scope of FDIC

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, newest, most ambitious, and most all-embracing of bank regulatory authorities, does not examine national banks, and does not examine state-chartered members of the Federal Reserve system, but it has access to copies of the examiners' reports for these banks if they are insured—and most of the banks are insured. It does examine all state-chartered non-member insured banks, and here its examinations overlap or duplicate those of the state banking departments.

Thus there are only two cases of duplicate examinations—the state-chartered Reserve members, examined both by the State banking departments and by the Reserve Board examiners; and the state-chartered non-member banks who are insured and so examined by both the state banking authorities and by the FDIC examiners.

The national banks are subject to only one examination, by the Comptroller's men and by the State Banking department; and the non-insured state-chartered banks not members of the Federal Reserve system are subject only to state banking department examination; but the number of these banks is very small.

The three federal agencies, the Comptroller, the Reserve Board, and the FDIC have cut out examinations by keeping the reports of the examiners of the first two open to FDIC examiners. But nearly all state-chartered banks are subject to two examinations, for many of them are Reserve system members and nearly all are members of the FDIC. No banks are subject to three examining agencies.

Centralized vs. Decentralized

Since the greatest overlap is in state bank examinations, the issue of centralized versus decentralized banking control is involved. Bankers who by tradition and temperament favor further centralization are enthusiastic about the rigor with which the FDIC has gone about its examinations, in many cases tightening up greatly on lax state authorities. FDIC Chairman Crowley, for instance, recently read the riot act to New Jersey bankers for toying with Baa and lower-grade bonds and for their having taken advantage of the state law which permits them to invest in certain high-grade common and preferred stocks.

An inter-office jealousy between the old-established Comptroller's office and the new depression-bred FDIC is also involved. Friends of the FDIC say that it needs the power to examine national banks, the cherished prerogative at present of the Comptroller's office, because (they say) it cannot afford to extend insurance to banks which it cannot examine (all national banks must be insured on deposits up to $5,000). The national banking people point out that insurance companies in many cases accept a centralized examining body's report and the FDIC should be willing to accept the examinations of the Comptroller.

Internal Jealousies

There is also potential jealousy between the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC over the generic and ever-present conflict of philosophy between those who want the banks to extend more credit and those who want the banks to be more careful. While Chairman Eccles of the Reserve Board consistently preaches the doctrine of easier money and easier bank credit, Chairman Crowley of the FDIC goes up and down the land telling the members of Mr. Eccles' system, who are all insured, to tighten up on their portfolios and be more conservative on their loans.

While Dr. Lauchlin Currie, protégé and idea man of Mr. Eccles, develops the doctrine that bank credit should be quantitatively controlled with a view to expanding or contracting credit, Mr. Crowley, in line with conservative banking doctrine, insists on qualitative control of bank credit, i. e. the more and more rigorous examination of each item in the bank's vaults for its safety.

The Smathers bill seems to have, on the surface, a neat solution of the problem, but under the surface a neat arrangement for advancing the interests of the Comptroller's office in the controversy. It would divide the three functions of credit control, examination, and administration. The Reserve Board would get the credit control; the Comptroller's office (under another name) would get all the examinations; and the FDIC—also under an assumed name—would get the administrative functions, including the grant or withholding of the right of insurance. Naturally, neither the Reserve Board nor the FDIC likes the bill.

Britain Disturbed By Adverse Trade Balance With U. S.

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—Great Britain's £22,000,000 ($110,000,000) adverse trade balance with the United States for the first months of 1938 exceeded by £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) her trade deficit with all other countries, Oliver Stanley, president of the board of trade, told the House of Commons yesterday.

"The effects of such an increase as this are disquieting," Mr. Stanley said, "and certainly must be taken into account in (trade) negotiations now proceeding with the United States.

An Anglo-American treaty, he said, must be "a genuine treaty which does provide for a fair expansion of trade on the part of both countries."

He said international trade was so vital to Britain that the government "cannot any longer afford to make unilateral gestures in trade matters just as a gesture of good will."

Laborite David R. Grenfell in criticizing Mr. Stanley's statement had a word of praise for President Roosevelt.

"He, in trying something, does not succumb to that fatalism which appears to overcome the British Government," he said.

Shipments of Pneumatic Casings Sharply Below '37

NEW YORK (AP)—April shipments of pneumatic casings totaled 3,199,363 units, a gain of 11.2 per cent over 2,877,660 last month but 42.5 per cent under 5,560,453 in April last year, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

April production amounted to 2,705,606, or 1.9 per cent under March and 52.8 per cent under a year ago. Stocks on hand the end of April amounted to 10,316,774, or 4.5 per cent under last month and 18.3 per cent less than last year.

Insurance Investments Lower

NEW YORK—Investments made by 45 major life insurance companies in the United States during the week ended May 14, amounted to $38,465,166, bringing the aggregate for the year 1938 to date to $843,288,259. In the week ended May 15, 1937 investments totaled $67,781,920, bringing aggregate for the year to $1,317,820,675.

Rayon Prices Cut 2c To 7c by Celanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Celanese Corporation of America has announced reductions in its prices of acetate rayon yarn, ranging from 2 to 7 cents, effective May 20. The reduction followed similar action by the rayon division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., in its prices of viscose rayon yarn.

The sharpest reductions were made in the finer deniers. The standard 100, 120 and 150 denier yarns were reduced 2 cents and this brought a renewal of the differential between acetate and viscose yarns in the important numbers. Thus, 150 denier acetate and viscose process both were formerly 54 cents a pound, and the new prices are 49 cents for viscose process and 52 cents for acetate process. In the case of 100 denier low twist yarns, Celanese left the price unchanged at 67 cents. Low twist 75 denier also was left unchanged at 73 cents.

Other producers are expected to follow the action of these two companies on both viscose and acetate yarns. Pending actual announcements, however, cloth traders showed no willingness to trade. It was recalled that in January, when yarn prices were last revised, changes were not uniform at first, and as a result there was a greater net reduction than had been first announced.

It may be several days, and perhaps weeks, in the opinion of cloth traders, before fabric prices are adjusted to the new yarn values.

Iron Ore Supplies Highest in History

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Iron ore supplies May 1 at furnaces and Lake Erie docks—33,876,333 tons—were the highest in history for this date, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Ore on hand is sufficient for steel mills needs for 18 months at the present rate of operation. Ore on hand a month ago was 35,223,309 tons. A year ago supplies at furnaces and docks was 14,632,038.

Calls Preferred Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. has called for redemption the 7 per cent preferred stock. Further issue of bonds is proposed.

Export Surplus Of U. S. in April Totals $114,575,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States sold $114,575,000 more goods abroad than it bought in April, the Commerce Department reported.

The April figures piled up an export surplus for the first four months of the year of $435,312,000, compared with an excess of imports over exports in the similar months last year of $131,163,000.

Total Trade Down

Both exports and imports, however, were slightly smaller than in March. Exports totaled $274,482,000 in April, compared with $275,780,000 in March and $268,945,000 in April, 1937. Imports last month amounted to $159,907,000, compared with $173,405,000 in March and $286,837,000 in April of last year.

The department commented that the dollar figures of this year and a year ago were not strictly comparable because prices of goods were substantially higher last year.

A breakdown of the April figures showed increased shipments abroad of American grain, petroleum, coal, refined copper, office appliances, agricultural machinery, aircraft and certain chemical products.

April shipments of corn totaled more than 20,000,000 bushels, compared with an average of 12,800,000 bushels in the first three months of the year.

Wheat Shipments Off

Wheat shipments fell off from an average of 8,500,000 bushels in each of the first three months to 6,000,000 bushels in April. Exports of raw cotton, leaf tobacco and apples also declined in response to seasonal influences.

Compared with March, April imports showed substantial declines in purchases of foreign cocoa, coffee, sugar, crude rubber, tobacco, oilseeds and oils, cotton cloth, wood pulp, tin, and fertilizer materials. The drop in imports of crude rubber was described as "exceptionally marked." Larger quantities of cheese, bananas, raw silk, newsprint and precious stones were imported in April than in March, however.

April imports of gold totaled $71,236,000, compared with $215,825,000 in the same month last year. Silver imports aggregated $15,757,000 in April, compared with $2,821,000 in the same month last year. Gold exports amounted to $145,000 and silver exports to $250,000.

Overseas Commerce Is Hailed as Formula In Preserving Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—A peace formula was read into the development of American overseas commerce here today, emerging as the key appeal of the observance here of national foreign trade week which is being held throughout the United States to emphasize the economic and social importance of trade abroad. Spokesmen of the merchant marine, banking and industry joined in this approach to American shipping problems at a city club luncheon here yesterday.

"Foreign trade can be extremely helpful in keeping nations at peace," said Joseph C. Rovensky, manager of the foreign trade department of the Chase National Bank. "While cash registers of the nations are ringing, the prospect of actual trouble is at a minimum."

Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, suggested that businessmen from the United States were good-will ambassadors in foreign trade. The difficulty was, he stated, that an insufficient number were being trained specifically for that branch of commerce, adding:

"Today's slogan ought to be 'Go abroad, young man,' for that's where the opportunities lie."

Convention Told Federal Policies Bar to Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A legislator, a "small business" man, a banker and an agricultural expert attacked government policies and acts as detrimental to business recovery at the concluding session of the Illinois Bankers Association in this city. By unanimous vote, the convention adopted a declaration of policy condemning the Government's spending policy and advocating the payment of cash directly to the unemployed as a measure of economy.

The 500 bankers in attendance heard Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska and D. D. Emery, president of the National Small Business Men's Association, criticize Federal invasion of the field of private enterprise as the major cause in creating business apprehension and preventing recovery. No immediate inflation was seen by Walter Lichtenstein, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, barring a war in Europe, while Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, stated that a deflation in the values of farm products similar to that of 1928-1933 might ensue unless farm surpluses were kept down.

The single element needed to bring about recovery, according to Senator Burke, is a feeling of security on the part of business men. He listed as chief deterrents the labor policy under the Wagner Act and government competition with business, mainly in the utility field. An unfriendly attitude and a multitude of complicated rules, destroyed confidence, he averred. He referred to the tremendous financial drain sapping the reserves of the nation, saying:

"The Federal Government in the last five years has spent something like $40,000,000,000, about half of it borrowed money added to the national debt, the principal and interest on which must sometime be paid—by ourselves or our children.

"Beyond that, the record shows that the business institutions of the country in the same period paid out of their accumulated reserves about $20,000,000,000 in excess of their earnings in the effort to keep men at work and the wheels moving. Before long these reserves will be exhausted. The road to recovery must be found, and without delay."

Declaring that there had been a breakdown in the normal relationship between employers and workers, in part due to faulty legislation, he said:

"It is my belief that the country is rapidly awakening to the realization that we have let the matter of proper labor relations get out of hand. Because of defects in the Wagner Act itself, and more especially in its administration, it has been a potent force in vastly increasing labor disputes.

"There must be a restoration of good will, mutual respect and confidence between those who work in mill and factory and those who provide the capital and management necessary to make such a venture succeed."

Mr. Emery said that bankers as well as business men are suffering from the effects of Federal competition which started out modestly and innocently enough, but soon grew to mammoth proportions. It was like crab grass in one's lawn, he said. If not checked or killed early, "you will have no lawn. As the crab grass chokes out desirable grass, so does government in business gradually strangle business."

Mr. Smith defended the Agricultural Act of 1938, declaring that unless the acreage planted to corn this year is very much reduced, corn prices will fall 40 per cent before late autumn.

F. A. Gerding, president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, was elected president of the association. John J. Anton, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was named vice-president. The new treasurer is John D. Blossom, vice-president of the Central National Bank and Trust Company, Peoria.

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NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—2 blocks from church, nr. trans.: 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths; new; to let for July, Aug.; $260 season; gar.; grounds cared for. Box S-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Newton N. 6191.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods, SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 468 West 150th St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services 618 week up Brewster, Mass.

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ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double Weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

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Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell.
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1819 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Cal. YO. 5151

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Real Estate Investments. Property management, Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
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WOMEN to demonstrate Sandra Cosmetics (Monitor advertised) to friends and neighbors; commission basis. Write SANDRA INC., 2212 W 7th St., Los Angeles. EX. 2929

ROOMS TO LET

AVAILABLE for summer in Boston; unusual room in private apartment, extended view, cross ventilation, privacy, quiet. Write Box K-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. F-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESLADIES for women's linen handkerchiefs, handmade, cleverly designed; excellent commission; trade name: PERKYCHIEFS. Write Edith Walker, 4610 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL engineer, A. I. E. E., 31 years, six years' experience installation, maintenance; locale East or West Coast. DRAPER, Box 27, Scotia, Calif. References.

SOPHOMORE (19 yrs.)—Summer employment, boy's companion or suggestions (two seasons camp officer), go anywhere, June 10th; full particulars, Alan Stewart, Principia College, Elsah, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

UNIVERSITY student, Eaglet Girl Scout, experienced camper, able to assist children with studies, music, art, desires position for summer as companion or tutor, anywhere; references exchanged. Edith Abigail Robinson, 4001 Queen Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West 4th St.—2 large beautifully furnished rooms and separate kitchen, light and airy, conveniently located, reasonable; telephone during the day, Digby 4-6782, evenings Chelsea 3-6815.

N. Y. C., 320 East 53rd—Charmingly furnished apartment, one room kitchenette complete, eighth floor; four months, reasonable. Inquire agent.

N. Y. C., 620 West 116, Apt. 73—Five rooms, attractive, quiet, sunshine, cross ventilation, view, elevator; June-February; $85.00. CA. 8-5451.

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PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 37-22 Bowne St.—Modern apartment house, living room, fireplace 2 bedrooms, dining room facing garden; on quiet suburban street; small children's play yard; $75. IN. 3-4672, Sunday; Plaza 3-5036 week days.

BOOKBINDING

F. KLASA
301 East 92nd Street, New York City
FINE BINDINGS

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, MASS.—3 shore cottages for summer rental. Apply to E. L. GOODWIN, Dennis, Mass.

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, MAINE — Spacious balcony lodge with sleeping cabins, furnished; ocean view, woods, secluded; references. Box W-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD camp cottage on Ossipee Lake, N. H.; for sale or rent. Write Box V-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUNSET LAKE GROVE, HAMPSTEAD, N. H. Modern lake shore cottages, $150 per season. Write for circular.
Prescott H. Crowell, R. F. D., Westville, N. H.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 6th Ave., N. Y. WA. 4-4342.

CORSETIERES

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MRS. M. E. BULLWINKEL, Spirella Corsetiere
Rutherford 2-3591-W (New Jersey)

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT PLEASANT—GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table, 50 miles from Boston in the Uncanoonuc Mt. region. 43rd season. $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. Telephone 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home, splendid table; own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa

DRESSMAKING

CORA SMITH STUDIO—Your plastic form made in twenty minutes, dresses individually designed with free form, designing, sewing taught. 41 West 51st St. ELdorado 5-5674.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
230 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-0724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J

FARMS FOR SALE

VERMONT village farm, near Dorset, 125 acres, large residence, superintendent's cottage 2 barns; modern conveniences, attractive grounds; buildings good condition; price reasonable Mrs. C. M. Guild, 50 Central Ave., Milton, Mass. Bluehills 8896.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
37 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FOR SALE OR RENT

CAPE MAY, N. J.—Attractive 9-room cottage with grounds, ocean view, bathing, oil burner; 8 months season. 31 Glendale Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest cross paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Swarts Brothers; store your furs with a reliable furrier; 2% valuation; repairing and remodeling. 830 Mass Ave. Kir. 1760.

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Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study for those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MUST be sold—Well-built, completely renovated 10-room house, residential section; 2 large porches, 1 bath, lavatory; real bargain. J. L. BLAKE 70 Robinwood Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 4389-R.

OIL CITY, PENNA.—Lovely colonial home; three bedrooms, hot water heat, breakfast room; owner living out of state. A. J. ULMAN, No. 3 Clifford St.

HOUSES TO LET

TWO-FAMILY house, 5 rooms, all improvements, heat; near I. R. T. Subway; $45. 337 East 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

GREENWICH, CONN.

Beautiful home estate, completely appointed and furnished; large drawing, music room, dining and breakfast room, library, sun room, terrace; seven bedrooms, five baths, three large sleeping porches, five servants' rooms, two baths. (Help may be available.)

Italian stucco house is surrounded by garden and large grounds, partially wooded; vegetable garden; tennis court; three-car garage with chauffeur quarters. (Gardener on place.)

Situated four miles from station with golf clubs and beach club nearby; family going abroad; rental terms seasonal, monthly or yearly. For complete information write MR. HAROLD E. MARIETTA, Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

SUBLET for summer; Dover countryside; attractive furnished 4-room house; modern improvements; garage; $35. Phone KENmore 5674 evenings.

HOUSES UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Convenient location, fine condition; six rooms and reception, garage, $65. 1363 Newton St. N. W. Phone GE. 6008.

SEE PAGE 18

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	500,000
Previous day	416,700
1938 volume to date	90,678,783
1937 volume to date	210,712,254

Leaders Decline, Following Slow Market Retreat

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—A steady dribble of offerings wore down stocks today in the absence of aggressive buying support for the market.

Losses of fractions to more than a point left leading shares around the final hour at the lowest levels of a slow retreat from the April-May rally tops. The market tried to rally feebly in the forenoon but again encountered apathy among traders.

Transactions, a little more active than in the preceding session, still were at the rate of only about 500,000 shares for the full session.

Emphasized by some brokers as of surpassing interest to Wall Street for the moment was the Czechoslovak situation and the possibility a Nazi move there might bring Europe closer to the brink of war. Calling attention to the increased tension abroad was a decline in European currencies against the dollar, ascribed to a renewed flight of capital to this country in search of safety.

Also rated a powerful restraint on buying impulses was a continued downswing in major commodities, especially farm products. Indices of key staple prices were at new lows for the 1937-38 downtrend.

Lower most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda Copper, Allied Chemical, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse Electric, Santa Fe, J. I. Case, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, American Smelting, Electric Power & Light and Yellow Truck.

American Can, American Telephone, Standard Oil of New Jersey and United Aircraft were among the few which managed to hold minor gains.

Contributing to selling were dividend cuts or omissions, coming from such sources as Union Carbide, Republic Steel and Commercial Solvents. Oils put up better resistance, aided by production curtailment in the Southwest to bolster crude prices.

Bond Market Lower

Secondary railroad liens hampered rallying efforts in other sections of the bond market today and in late dealings losses in all sections of the list outnumbered gains.

Declines of minor fractions to more than a point were registered by Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of 1968, Burlington 4½s, Santa Fe 4s of 1995 and Great Northern 4s of 1946 "G."

Youngstown Sheet & Tube turned in a small gain and other small gainers included International Paper 5s and Goodyear 5s.

U. S. Governments took a downward slant after early narrow irregularity. Losses ranged to 6.32d of a point.

The foreign dollar list picked up a little strength despite European tension, although Panama 5½s dipped more than 5.

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Curb stocks were substantially lower as the final hour approached today, losses running from fractions to five points.

Industrial specialties were under heaviest pressure. Losses of from two to five points were scored by Jones & Laughlin, Duke Power and United Milk preferred.

Mining, oil and utility shares also came in for declines of more than a point. Included in this group were Newmont Mining, Creole Petroleum and American Gas & Electric.

Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum, Cities Service and Carrier Corp. were moderately lower.

Fractional gains were chalked up by Lake Shore Mines, Sunray Oil and Wright Hargreaves.

Wheat Collapses 4⅛c, Shattering 5-Year Low Records

CHICAGO, May 25 (AP)—Shattering five-year bottom records, wheat values collapsed 4⅛ cents a bushel in Chicago today and 5 cents at Winnipeg.

Acute dearth of buying support rather than unusual pressure to sell distinguished the course of trading here. Favorable weather developments in the United States and in parts of Europe, discouraging action of foreign markets, and more pronounced liquidation of Chicago May contracts, acted as a heavy weight on prices.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¾-3¾ cents lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 72½-¾, July 72½-⅝, corn ¾1⅞ down, May 55½-⅝, July 56⅝-¾, and oats unchanged to ½ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — The stock market closed with an irregular tone as gold mining reacted sharply on profit taking sales near the end of the session. Industrials were in good demand, especially tobacco, steel and aviation shares. The gilt-edged and trans-Atlantic groups held steady while oils had a tendency to sag. Foreign bonds sold off and rubber issues remained featureless.

Paris — International securities and banking issues closed weak in the Bourse, Suez Canal lost 500 francs, Royal Dutch was down 140 and Bank of France issue declined more than 400 francs from Tuesday's final prices. Rentes were also heavy with losses ranging from 75 to 185 centimes, and the industrial groups lost considerable ground.

Liverpool—Easiness in the Bombay cotton market combined with disappointing trade reports caused continental selling and liquidation in cotton futures here, and prices were down 9 to 11 points net at the close.

Quebec Gold Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Que.—Gold to the value of $7,698,540 has been produced by mines in the Province of Quebec during the first three months of 1938, according to figures released by the Provincial Department of Mines. The 22 principal mines produced 220,147 ounces.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	M'y 21
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	33	33	33	M'y 24
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	14	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	45¼	44	44	—1¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7	7	7	M'y 20
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 24
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 24
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	14½	14	14	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	144¼	144¼	144¼	—1¼
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	3	9½	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	27	41¼	40¼	40½	— ⅝
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13	13	13	M'y 23
3⅝	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	59	58	59	— ¾
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (1¼e)	1	52	52	52	—1
17¾	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	5	30	29½	29½	—1⅞
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	87	86	86	— ½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	M'y 23
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	3	16⅝	16½	16½	
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 20
17⅝	8½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 23
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	7	6	6	6	M'y 23
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	2	9½	9	9	M'y 24
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—2
25¼	13⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	3	16½	16	16	—1
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
12	9⅛	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'y 9
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	M'y 24
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 24
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	16	15½	15½	— ¼
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	2	51⅞	51	51	M'y 21
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 21
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	9	28¼	27¼	27⅞	—1
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	
1⅞	1¼	Am Pow & Lt	31	5¼	5	5	— ¼
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅛k)	9	32½	31¼	32	— ½
33	16¼	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	18	28	27½	27¾	—1⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	51	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	11⅛	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	
96½	92½	Beech Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack (4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 23
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.37g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	7	Bendix Aviat	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	7	17⅜	17½	17½	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	5	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	72	44	42½	42¾	— ¾
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	87½	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅛
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	3	18	18	18	M'y 24
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12½	12½	12½	
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	4	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	24	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ½
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y 24
13¼	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	12	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	10	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
1	½	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br (½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	6	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	3½	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 19
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	5	23½	22¾	23¼	—1¾
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
41	29	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	29	29	29	M'y 18
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y 24
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	4⅛	4	4	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	14½	14½	14½	
32¾	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	18⅞	18½	18½	
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	2	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅞
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2		2	2	M'y 20
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 19
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	M'y 24
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅜	8	Byron (A M) Co	5	8¼	8	8	— ¼
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	5	15	14¾	14¾	—1⅛

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2⅛	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	23	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
15¾	9⅜	Campbell Wyant	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	36	16	15¼	15⅜	— ⅝
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	26	26	26	
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 17
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 24
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	18	74⅝	72¾	72¾	—2⅜
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	11	41½	40	40	—1⅜
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 18
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	17	17	17	
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	—1
4½	2	Cent Foundry	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y 24
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	5	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	19½	19½	19½	
13¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
28½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	7	26⅛	26	26	
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	1	32	32	32	—1⅛
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 24
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 24
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 20
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 24
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	M'y 21
1	½	Chi M St P&P	5	⅝	½	½	M'y 24
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1	1	1	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y 21
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf (2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 24
2⅞	1¼	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	13	13	13	M'y 23
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 24
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (½e)	101	41⅝	40½	40½	— ⅞
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80a)	4	11½	11½	11½	M'y 23

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	15	15	15	M'y 19
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	3	17¼	17	17	M'y 24
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.30e)	17	40	38½	38½	— ⅝
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	128	124½	124½	—4
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	81	81	81	— ⅛
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18	18	18	M'y 24
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 14
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 17
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	15	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	64	63	63	—1
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	68½	67¼	67¼	—1½
38¾	33	Coml Credit (4)	9	31	29¾	29¾	—1¾
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	3	35¼	35½	35½	— ⅞
100	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	3	100	100	100	M'y 24
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	60	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	137	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	8	40½	40	40	— ⅜
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	4	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¾
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	5	5	5	M'y 24
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	21	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
26⅝	17	Cons Edison (1e)	70	23⅝	22½	22½	— ⅞
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	95¾	95½	95½	—1
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (¼k)	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	3	3	3	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	15	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
101½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	100	99⅝	99⅝	M'y 21
7⅞	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 24
½	¼	Consol Textile	18	¼	¼	¼	M'y 24
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	2½	2½	2½	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10½	10½	10½	—2½
86½	78	ConsumPow pf (4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y 17
16⅜	9⅞	Container Corp	7	10¼	10	10	— ¼
16⅛	8⅝	Cont Bak A	13	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	82	82	82	M'y 24
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	6	39¼	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110	110	110	M'y 20
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 21
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	27	27	27	— ½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	4	1	1	1	
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
16	10	Cont Steel	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	2	62½	62	62	— ½
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	M'y 23
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 24
30	19	Crane Co	5	24¾	24	24	— ¼
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	97	97	97	M'y 31
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
10½	5½	Crosley Radio	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
39⅝	22¼	CrownCork&S	7	24⅝	23½	23½	—2⅛
37	28	CroCork pf ww (2¼)	1	32	32	32	+2
33¾	25½	CroCork pf xw (2¼)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
12¼	7½	Crown Zeller (½e)	8	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	65⅝	63¾	63¾	—5
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅞
94½	70	Crucible S pf (1¾k)	1	74	74	74	M'y 9
1¼	½	Cuba Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 13
5⅝	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
18½	12¼	Cudahy Pack	4	13¾	13	12	—1
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	5	5⅛	5	5	M'y 24
38¾	33	Curtis Pub pf (2¾k)	2	38⅛	38	38	—1¼
5¼	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	15	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	12⅝	Curtiss-Wr A	64	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
24¼	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛

D

7	4½	Davega Stores (¾)	1	5	5	5	M'y 23
15½	13¼	Davega St pf (1¾)	1	15	15	15	M'y 13
9½	6½	Davison Chem	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 21
25¼	16¼	Deere & Co	38	16⅜	15⅝	15⅜	— ⅞
25	19¾	Deere&Co pf (1.40)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.20e)	1	11	11	11	M'y 13
17⅞	7½	Del & Hudson	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
8½	4	Del Lack & West	2	5	5	5	
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 23
108	76	Detroit Edison (3e)	1	86	86	86	—1
28½	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	— ⅜
36¾	31½	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	M'y 24
9¼	5	Diam T Motor (1)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16	11	Distil Cp-Seag (½e)	5	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
75	66	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	68	68	68	M'y 19
17	13¼	Dixie-Vortex (1e)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅝
22½	12	DoehlerDieC (.20a)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
60⅜	46¾	Dome Mines (3e)	4	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Dominion Stores	1	5	5	5	M'y 17
49½	31	Douglas Aircraft	77	42⅞	41⅝	42⅛	—1
112	87⅞	Dow Chem (1½e)	12	102¼	99	99	—5
22	15	Dresser MfgA (1½g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'y 20
12⅝	6½	Dresser Mfg B	2	9½	9	9	M'y 6
⅜	⅛	Dul SS & Atl	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 16
⅝	¼	Dul S S & A pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 16
3½	1¾	Dunhill Int	1	2	2	2	M'y 24
10	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Apr 21
123⅜	90½	du Pont de N (1e)	33	98	96	96¼	—2
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	135	135	135	M'y 23
115¼	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	

E

7½	3¼	Eastern Roll Mills	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
167	121½	Eastm Kodak (6)	6	150	148	148	—5
21⅝	10½	Eaton Mfg	1	12	12	12	M'y 24
4¾	2	Eitington Schild	7	3	2¾	2¾	M'y 24
4	2½	Ei&Mus Ind (.19g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
21½	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	3	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	El Power & Lt	71	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
10⅞	4	El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	34	31½	31½	— ¾
44⅝	22⅛	El Pow & Lt pf	9	37	35½	35⅝	— ⅞
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 24
1¼	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 13
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn C pf	3	1⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buyers See Gain In Commodities, Business in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS—An upturn in commodity markets and business conditions in the near future was the keynote of discussions at yesterday's session of the twenty-third annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Frederick J. Heaslip of Chicago, chairman of the association's business survey committee, in presenting an analysis of commodity markets and the business, said: "There are many who are of the opinon that this month is witnessing the low point of commodity markets for the current movement and that by fall noticeable betterment will have occurred in most price trends."

Advises Hand-to-Mouth Buying

Out of a wide range of commodities on which the purchasing agents spend billions of dollars annually, there were only a few, Mr. Heaslip said, which showed definite price weaknesses. In this classification were pig iron, on which reductions are regarded as probable, coal, petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, and cotton.

For the other commodities, Mr. Heaslip pointed out, another improvement in buying activity was certain to be reflected in higher prices in short order. In the case of steel, which, he said, was in a class by itself, the more important products are still at last year's peak prices.

Only purchasing for immediate requirements was recommended for the commodities now at good buying levels.

Everett E. Brainard, purchasing agent for the Monsanto Chemical Company, Merrimac division, Everett, Mass., pointed out as the most important problem for purchasing executives now the gauging of the time factor on the upward turn in business.

Says Next Move Is Up

"Today," he said, "complete deflation exists, and the next major movement in business activity, stock market, commodity prices, employment and purchasing power is bound to be upward."

Confidence, in the opinion of Julian G. Davies, purchasing agent for the N. Slater Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., reporting on Canadian conditions, is the only thing needed to bring on "the greatest era of business activity and prosperity our country has ever seen." The depression in Canada, he said, is purely "psychological and due to the tremendous influence exerted by the United States on the economic life of Canada."

Summing up the various expressions of opinion on conditions in the country as a whole, Mr. Heaslip said that business in all sections is slower than it was last month, commodity prices weaker and credit tighter. Inventories, he said, are slightly below those of last month.

Auto Production Continues Decline

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive Daily News estimated the current week's output of automobile plants at 52,256 units, compared with a revised total of 53,681 last week and 130,890 this week a year ago.

It estimated the total output for May at a little more than 220,000 cars and trucks, but added that the total "is not expected to reach the 238,133 units turned out in April," and said the May output will represent "only about 43 per cent of the 540,377 units assembled in May, 1937."

U. S. Getting More Of Argentine Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Argentine Government sources here reported a 2.3 per cent increase of United States shipments to that country for the first four months of 1938 in relation to total Argentine imports, compared with the same period a year ago.

During the same period Great Britain's shipments declined .9 per cent.

The United States total of 90,543,836 pesos for the period compared with the British total of 93,935,603 pesos.

Business Personals

The board of directors of the Monsanto Chemical Company has elected Dr. L. F. Nickell of London, England, as a vice-president, and William C. Bemis and Carl T. King of Springfield, Mass., as assistant vice-presidents. Dr. Nickell is managing director of the British subsidiary of the company, and Mr. Bemis and Mr. King are connected with Fiberloid division.

Walter D. Jones, vice-president of International Business Machines Company, Ltd., of Canada, has been promoted to the newly created post of chairman of the board of directors of that company, and Alan F. Telfer has been appointed secretary and treasurer.

W. W. Hale, general freight traffic manager of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, has been appointed general traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company.

E. M. North Co. has been formed with offices at 11 Broadway by Emanuel M. North, formerly associated with B. H. & F. W. Pelzer for 20 years, and until recently with Sprayregen & Co. The new firm will engage in retailing unlisted securities.

Officers and directors of the Canadian Commodity Produce Clearing Association, Inc., have been reelected. The officers are K. H. Olive, president; A. F. McGillis, vice-president; J. M. Schmauder, secretary-treasurer; and William Boyd, assistant treasurer. Directors are K. H. Olive; A. S. Beaubien; A. F. McGillis; L. S. Colwell and M. C. Oswald.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '41	108.3	108.3	108.3
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.3	110.3	110.3
2 3¼s '45-43	109.15	109.15	109.15
6 3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.16	109.16
3 2⅝s '47-45	106.1	106.1	106.1
8 3⅜s '56-46	112.27	112.27	112.27
5 3s '48-46	107.18	107.13	107.13
11 3½s '49-46	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 3½s '52-49	107.29	107.29	107.29
20 2½s '53-49	101.20	101.17	101.20
22 3s '55-51	106.3	106.3	106.3
6 2½s '60-55	104	104	104
7 2¾s '59-56	103.2	102.28	102.28

Home Owners' Loan

9 2¼s '44-42	103.16	103.14	103.16
5 3s '52-44	106.3	106.2	106.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	35	35	35
5 Alleghany 5s '44	62	62	62
10 Alleghany 5s '49	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	21¼	20½	21¼
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	105½	105½	105½
18 Allis Chalm 4s '52	106¼	106	106
56 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
22 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅞	101⅜	101¾
7 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅝	102½	102½
5 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104½	104¼	104½
5 Ang C Nitrs deb '67	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Arm Del 4s '55	94	94	94
38 AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104¼	104⅜
1 AC Line 1st 4s '52	73½	73½	73½
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	24	24	24
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	20¼	20	20
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	44	44	44
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	19⅛	18¾	18¾
1 B&O 5s '96 F	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	19	19	19
45 B&O cv 4½s '60	16	15½	15⅝
9 B&O 4s '48	42	42	42
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128	128	128
24 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	104	104
18 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅞	96	96
89 Beth Stl 3½s '52	91	90¼	90¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	28	28	28
25 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	52	50½	50¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	84	84	84
5 Can Sou 5s '62	89	88½	88½
7 Can Nat 5s '69 J1y	116¾	116	116
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	119	119
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	97	97	97
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	92¾	92¾	92¾
9 Can Pac 4s perp	79⅞	79¼	79⅝
5 Caro C & O 6s '52	108½	108	108
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76¾	76⅝	76¾
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	58⅜	58¼	58¼
5 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 C&O 4½s '92	113½	113½	113½
17 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85	85	85
15 CB&Q 4½s '77	76	76	76
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91	89	89
28 CB&Q 4s III '49	98¾	97	97
1 CB&Q 3½s III '49	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	67	67	67
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17¼	17¼
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	5	5	5
8 Chi I & L 5s '66	4⅜	4	4⅜
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
12 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24	24	24
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	23¾	23¾	23¾
9 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	15½	15½	15½
1 CRI&P 4½s'52A	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 CRI&P 4s '88	16	16	16
12 CRI&P rfg 4s .34	7	6¾	6¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	50	50	50
4 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	38¼	38	38
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98½	98½	98½
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	90	87⅞	87⅞
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75	74⅛	74⅛
1 Col F & I 5s '43	95½	95½	95½
1 Col & So 4½s '80	35½	35½	35½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	90	90	90
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
10 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
18 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
2 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	104½	104	104
2 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Comwlth Ed 4s '56	111½	111½	111½
8 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅞	107½	107⅝
6 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
26 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103	102⅞	103
25 Con Edis 3½s '58	102	101⅞	101⅞
5 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¾	100½	100½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Consum Pow 3½s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Container Cor 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Container 5s '43	91	91	91
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108	108	108
5 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	34¾	34½	34½
3 D&RG 4s '36	11½	11½	11½
3 Det Ed 5s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 Det T Tun 4½s '61	95½	95⅜	95⅜
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
5 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	50	50	50
7 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¼	13¼	13½
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	14¼	13¼
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	22	22
3 Erie Gene 6s '57	36	36	36
24 Fairb Morse 4s '56	100	100	100
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	97	97	97
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	51¼	51	51¼
6 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	51½	51	51
15 GenMotAccept 3s '46	104½	104¾	104⅝
2 GenMot Accpt 3¼'51	103½	103⅜	103½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	39½	39½	39½
16 Goodrich 4¼s'56	94⅝	94¼	94½
7 Goodrich 6s'45	94⅜	93¾	94⅜
1 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	105½	105	105½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	89½	89½	89½
3 Gt Nor Ry'72	81⅞	81	81
11 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	72¾	72½	72½
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	103	103	103
38 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	85⅝	84½	84½
2 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	78½	78½	78½
5 Gulf M & N 5s'50	62¾	62½	62½
10 Gulf St Util 4s'8	103¾	103¾	103¾
22 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103	103	103
10 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	46¼	46¼	46¼
10 Ill Cen 4s'52	42	41	41
6 Ill Cen 4s'53	34	34	34
21 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	29½	29	29
7 IC&SI&NO 5s'63 A	35	34½	34½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	32¾	32¾	32¾
5 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107	106¾	106¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s'32	50	49	49
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	52	51¼	51¼
10 Interlake Iron 4s'47	79	78½	78½
12 Int Hydro El 6s'44	63¾	63	63
11 Int Paper 5s'47	90	90	90
7 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	78	77	77
16 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	88½	88	88½
11 Int T & T 5s '52	61	60	61
18 Int T & T 5s '55	64⅝	63½	63½
3 Jones & Lau St 4¼s'61	95½	95⅜	95½
9 K C South 5s '50	55	53¾	55
9 K C Term 4s '60	106	105½	105½
2 Kings Co Elec 4s '49	81	81	81
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29½	29½	29⅝
6 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	51½	51½	51½
5 Leh C & N 4½s '54 C	50½	50½	50½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	18	18
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¼	129¼	129¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123¼	123¼	123¼
14 Loew's 3½s '46	100¼	100	100
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118½	118½	118½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	74	74	74
6 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	105	105	105
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	43½	43½	43½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	27½	27	27½
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99½	99½	99½
22 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108¼	108¼
6 MilEl Ry&Lt 5s '61B	102	101⅞	102
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12½	12½	12½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	38½	38½	38½
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	38	38	38
2 Mo Pac 5½s '40	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18	18	18
3 Mo Pac 5s '772F ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¾	17¾	17¾
28 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6	6
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	105¼	105	105
9 Mont Pow 3¾s s '66	93	92¾	93
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40¼	40¼	40¼
18 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	101½	100⅞	100⅞
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¾	105½	105¾
16 Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅝	107½	107½
6 New Orl T&T 5s '52	123	123	123
1 N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	95¼	95	95¼
7 N Orl Term 4s '53	56	54½	54½
5 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	39	39	39
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	27	27	27
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	108⅝	108⅝	109⅝
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50	49½	49½
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45	45	45
1 NYC 3¾s '46	66	66	66
1 NYC 3½s '52	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45	45	45
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80	80
2 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	44	44	44
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	37	36¼	36¼
1 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	31⅝	31½	31½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52½	52½	52½
10 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 NYGELH&P 5s '48	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 NYNH&H 5s '67	6½	6½	6½
1 YNH&H 3½s '56	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	8½	8¼	8¼
1 NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
4 NY Steam 5s '56	104½	103⅞	103⅞
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 NiagaraFallsP3½s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NL&O Pw 5s '55 A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Norf&W 4s '96	117¾	117¾	117⅞
8 NorAmCo 5s '61	104¾	104½	104½
5 NorAmEd 5s '89 C	101½	101⅜	101½
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62	61⅞	61⅞
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97	97	97
4 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
1 Okla G&E 4s '46	100½	100½	100½

U. S. Wants a Bank Note Designer But There Are Not Many—at Large

WASHINGTON (AP)—This startling monetary footnote appeared in the Civil Service Commission's "help wanted" bulletin:

Wanted—A bank note designer.

With the Government getting ready to prime the pump of business, this sounded significant. Questioned, the Treasury said it had plenty of bills. An official suggested a call to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"Yes," said Director Alvin W. Hall, "we're looking for a bank note designer."

"Are you going to make some more money?"

"We're always making money," quipped the genial director.

Pinned down, he said the bureau was not contemplating running off so many bank notes it had to call for help.

"We're just filling out the staff," he added. "It's a pretty good job. Bank note designing is very specialized work."

Research proved the director was right. Outside of one commercial bank note house, about the only folks who ever have worked on bank note designs are in the bureau, or—the Federal penetentiaries.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1¼	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	45c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

Short bills	5/16	5/16	5/16@5/8
3 mos bills	5/16	5/16	5/16@5/8
Bar gold	140s 7½d	140s 4½d	140s 7d
Bar silver	18½d	18¼d	20¼d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
5-6 mnths	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3%
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	4	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

12 noon, May 25

	Europe Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling:				
Demand	$4.94¼	$4.95¼		$8.2397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.95⅜		8.2397
France—franc	.0277	.0278		.0279
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683		.1895
Switzl'd—franc	.2276	.2280		$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4004	.4011		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5506	.5520		$
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2555		.4537
Norway—kone	.2483	.2490		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2212		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091¼	.0091½		.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†		.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0348½	.0348½		.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888		.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450½	.0451½		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso†	.2620	.2620		.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375		.2060
Peru—sol	.2400	.2400		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4400		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2888	.2899		.8440
India—rupee	.3692	.3698		.6180
Java—florin	.5522	.5536		.6806
Hong King—dol	.3075	.3081		*
Shanghai—dol	.2287½	.2287½		*
Stts Stlmts—dol	.5725	.5744		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9887½	.9906		1.6931

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on May 23: Receipts $24,831,284.48; expenditures $40,328,653.84; balance $2,653,504,899.11. Customs receipts for the month $16,786,512.72. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $5,417,248,505.92; expenditures $6,834,654,874.18 (including $1,698,803,176.89 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures $1,417,406,368.26; gross debt $37,463,421,314.30, an increase of $5,982,854.16 above the previous day. Gold assets $12,902,433,809.26.

Boston Stocks

May 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅛
8.00	Bos Edis	117¼	116¼	116½	118
5.00	Bos Elev	54	53¾	54	53¾
..	Bos & Me	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
..	Bos&M pr pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	9½	9½	9½	9
..	Copper Range	4½	4½	4½	4¼
..	E Gas&P	2	2	2	2¼
3.75d	E G&F pf	20	20	20	21½
1.00b	Employ Group	19¾	19	19¾	19
2.50	Fir N Stor	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26½
..	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
2.00	Mergenthaler	20½	20	20	20½
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	90	89¾	89¾	90
.60b	Shawmut As	8½	8½	8½	8½
2.50b	Un Sh M	71	70½	70½	70½
..	Utah M&T	1	95c	1	95c

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

American I. G. Chemical Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—American I. G. Chemical Corp., its president, D. A. Schmitz, has reported, earned net $4,186,109 for the fiscal year ended March 31, equal to $5.26 per common "A" share, compared with $4,684,768 or $5.89 per "A" share for the previous fiscal year.

Bankers Buy Pittsburgh Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A banking syndicate headed by Phelps, Fenn & Co. has purchased a new issue of $1,500,000 School District of Pittsburgh, Pa., bonds as 2¼s at 100.83. Other members of the syndicate are R. W. Presprich & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Equitable Securities Corporation and Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc.

Metal Prices

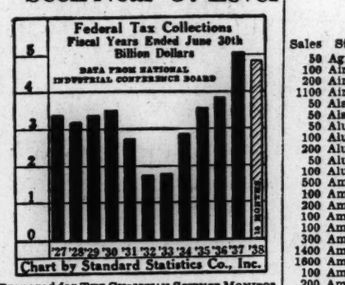
NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 9.00; export 8.50. Tin easy; spot and nearby 36.85; forward 36.90. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.25-30; East St. Louis 4.10. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.00. Antimony 14.00. Iron, aluminum, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.35	—.20
Sept.	8.70	8.80	8.63	8.65	—.21

U. S. Tax Receipts Seen Near '37 Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As the accompanying chart indicates, total federal tax receipts have risen rapidly in the past five years. The current fiscal year's receipts will probably be at least 60 per cent greater than in 1928-1929, and fully three times those of the 1932-1933 year.

While it is difficult to estimate tax revenues for next year, in view of the drastic decline in business and individual earnings now under way, receipts will probably be maintained at around the $5,000,000,000 level.

Building of Homes In May Up, First Time Since Slump

NEW YORK (AP) — Residential building contracts awarded in the first half of May topped last year for the first time since the current recession started, F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

Residential construction contracted for in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains totaled $39,694,000 in the two-week period, compared with $38,228,000 in 1937.

The upturn was not accounted for by large-scale housing, the statistical organization stated.

The latest gain pushed the Associated Press index of residential building, adjusted for seasonal and building material cost changes, to 51.9 per cent of the 1929-30 average, 24 per cent above the recession low touched late in February.

Eleven of the 15 districts included in the survey topped last year so far in May. Improvement occurred in the Middle West and South for the most part. New England, New York and the Middle Atlantic states lagged behind 1937.

The 11 districts doing better than last year chalked up a 27 per cent gain. The four areas falling behind were 21 per cent lower.

Non-residential construction in the first half of May was $28,066,000, 29 per cent less than the total a year ago. Public works and utilities, however, planned 17 per cent more building this year than last.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated Pfd	Payable	Holders of Record
Knudsen Creamery Co.				
$1.50 "A" pf	$27½	Q	May 25	May 14
West Va Water Serv $6 pf	$4.50	Interim ..	July 1	June 15
Carreras, Ltd, Class A ordinary (registered)	15%	..	June 18	May 24
Do ADR for Class A ord (reg)	15%	..	June 25	May 26
Do Class B ord (reg)	15%	..	June 18	May 24
Do ADR for Class B ord (reg)	15%	..	June 25	May 26
North Cent Tex Oil	10c	..	July 1	June 15
Remington Rand	20c	..	July 1	June 10
Roan Antelope Copper Mines Amer shares for ord (reg)	36c	..	June 7	June 2
Amer Seal-Kap	10c	..	June 10	June 1
Sivyer St Cast	12½c	..	June 10	June 1
Elec Cont & Mfg	75c	Reduced ..	July 1	June 20
Montgomery Ward	25c	..	July 15	June 10
Natl Bond & Inv	20c	..	June 21	June 10
Union Carb & Carbon	40c	..	July 1	June 3
Cable & Wireless (Holding) Ltd ord	4%	Initial ..	May 31	Apr. 13
Altoona & Logan Valley Elec Ry Co	$1	Regular

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

COMPLETE furnishings 3 room apartment, suitable man or woman; sacrifice; leaving city; lease available (no dealers). 553 Third Ave. (36th St)., Apt. 14, New York City.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES, innersprings, box springs rebuilt, renovated; quilts recovered, slip covers, upholstering; hair, kapok mattresses; feather, down pillows. BEEKMAN, 120 E. 116th St., N. Y. C. HArlem 7-8090.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PINDER & BROTHERS—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

QUIET, refined, furnished office, with reception room, receptionist, and electricity FREE, telephone service, modest rental; will decorate. Room 303, 110 West 40th St., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

CAMP TO-LOA Miller Place on L. I. Sound

Only 58 miles from N. Y.; beautiful country sloping to private beach; ideal for rest and study; all sports; open for Decoration Day week-end through June, $25 weekly. L. P. Mayerson, 601 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. CA 8-4696.

LYNN, MASS.—Cool, pleasant furnished rooms; private family; best residential section; near Red Rock and beach. MRS. WILSON, 35 Cherry St. BREakers 5756-M.

ON SECLUDED White Mountain lake; a few guests taken in comfortable cottage facing Conway Lake; wide view; outdoor sports; $18 per week.
H. LOUISE NESMITH
229 Andover Street Lowell, Mass.

FERRY COTTAGE, Ridgefield, Conn.—A quiet country home; all conveniences; best of everything; moderate rates.

THE CLINTONIAN—BAY SHORE, Long Island—Home Hotel of refinement and service. Delightfully situated near Bay and bathing beach; thoroughly modern; reasonable rates; booklet.

THE FULLER REST—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; located near Penny's Grand Canyon; booklet. BEULAH FULLER Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

TRUEX HOME
Comfort, Service, Reasonable
New York City—AC. 2-7133
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Oakwood 1678

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON HTS., MASS.—Single homes $5400 and up; insurance of all kinds. GUY EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave. ARL. 4299.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

BACK BAY—FENWAY—RIVERWAY
Modern apts.; all conveniences; many free gas-electricity; parking; 1 to 7 rooms, kitchen, bath; $28-$75 up. REED-BARROWS, 108 Mass. Ave., Boston, KEN. 2720. Auto service.

For Sale—Lexington, Mass.

Opportunity of a lifetime. Custom built, Georgian colonial, thoroughly insulated, 8 rooms, 3 baths, play room and summer house; garage under house; 17000 feet of land, perfectly landscaped; owner leaving town; must sell at once. Call Lex. 0872 or Mystic 2838.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

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For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1506
855 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newto 5252

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—PROPERTY

I am interested in purchasing developed property that is free and clear of mortgages. Communicate with
E. U. BROWN
1294 Beacon Street Brookline
Or Tel. LON. 2801.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 West 113th St., New York City, Univ. 4-4717.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Comfortable rooms, rest and study; near church and beach; $1 daily up; special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

ATTRACTIVE room, private family, for business man; near train, busses; best residential section Wellesley Hills, Mass. Wel. 0339M. Refs.

BOSTON—Nicely appointed rooms for particular people; clean, quiet home; excellent beds; permanent or transient guests; most conveniently located. C. TICE, 293 Newbury St. COM. 8581.

BOSTON—Well furnished room, spacious closet, dinette, kitchenette privileges, telephone and elevator service. 98 Hemenway St., Suite 24. COM. 0755.

BOSTON, 270 Clarendon St. cor. Marlboro—Very attractive, large, cool rooms, facing Charles River; also single rooms; reasonable. COM. 9864.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLBYS.

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive room in private family; suitable for 1 or 2; meals optional, 155 Mass. Avenue, Suite 5; Com. 5745.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St. — Attractive, outside room, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. COM. 9763.

BOSTON, MASS, Beacon Hill — Attractive single or double rooms on Esplanade; river view; free parking. LAF. 7913.

BOSTON, 16 Exeter St., cor. Marlboro—Single and double rooms; five baths. LUCY E. CHOATE.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 62 Marion St.—Well furnished, clean rooms, twin beds, 4 baths, air conditioned; parking. LON. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Real home, comfortable rooms, excellent food, private family. Phone ASP. 2587 or 19 Columbia St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St. opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 19 South Oxford Street—Private home, large, beautifully furnished, cool room, large closet, extra lavatory, semi-private bath, shower, continuous hot water; near all transit; price $8. Call Nevins 8-4094.

FENWAY CLUB *for Women*

Refined and economical residence with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities.
Call Resident Manager
KEN. 1902 1126 Boylston St., Boston

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive, large rooms, one block Public Garden, 31 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Phone COM. 8463.

N. Y. C., 350 West 110th (Apt. 36) corner Manhattan Ave.—Lady share with lady or couple four light rooms, elevator; convenient transportation. ACademy 2-3669 or Supt.

N. Y., Woodside (L. I.) 6015 Woodside Ave.—Large, front room suitable ladies or couple; all transportation; call Friday, Saturday evenings; Sunday, Monday, all day. (EHLEN).

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (70th), 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large, sunny room; outside, piano optional; single, double; elevator; telephone; awnings. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St. (Broadway)—Large, cool room adjoining bath; facing river; exclusive home atmosphere; references exchanged. TR. 7-9909.

N. Y. C., 101st, West 215 (9A)—New, outside, cross-ventilation, double-single studios, water, private bath, housekeeping, refined; most reasonable.

N. Y. C., 714 W. 181st St.—Light, airy, transient or permanent; accessible all transportation; elevator. WA. 3-3740. Apt. 53. Reasonable.

N. Y. C., 301 West 108th St. (6C)—Large, attractively furnished 2-room suite; light, cool, quiet; kitchen privileges, telephone, elevator.

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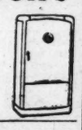

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(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

He Ate It

Commander Thomas Woodrooffe literally ate his hat in London the other day, and several thousand people saw him do it. Commander Woodrooffe had given the commentary on Britain's record Football Cup Final during which two periods of extra time had to be played because neither side could score.

Toward the end of the exciting

"Would you like my beret for dessert?"

game—actually there were 60 seconds to go—commentator Woodrooffe cried, "If Preston scores now I'll eat my hat."

Preston did score. And Preston fans were so pressing that Mr. Woodrooffe just had to eat his hat.

Maybe the British Broadcasting Corporation wanted to warn other announcers against getting overexcited when commentating. Anyway, they gave a television show of Mr. Woodrooffe eating his hat. And everyone was satisfied. Particularly Mr. Woodrooffe. He had a special "straw" made of pastry, sugar and sponge-cake, and it was rather a big fit.

Clock Comedy

J. de G. tells us that the inhabitants of a town in the Liège district of Belgium have been getting some fun out of their town hall clock.

The trouble has been, apparently, that they have not been getting anything else but fun out of the clock, which, in common with several other municipal clocks in the town, stopped a few weeks back and has shown the hour 1.17 ever since. Townsmen without watches began to get a bit disturbed when nobody seemed to do anything about making the clock work. One Monday, however, frowns turned to smiles when the town awoke to find an enormous printed notice—the work of a midnight jester—standing under the town hall clock. It read:

"Clock for sale. The regularity of this clock is guaranteed. Apply to the burgomaster."

This Word Business

An Englishman in India was dictating a letter to his tailor through his native secretary. Here is what he dictated: "Please supply me with a miniature medal for my mess kit."

This is how it read when the letter came to the Englishman for signature: "Please supply me with a military motor for my musket."

More of the Same

Our friend in India also sends along this story:

An Indian who was taking part in a very important tennis match asked for a cold drink. It was delayed and delayed until finally, in desperation, the over-heated player exclaimed:

"I cannot play more! If that lemonade does not come I shall have to scratch myself."

"Whole Hog?"

From F. C. in Holland this amusing anecdote comes:

It happened in a small town in the Netherlands. A man had dined in a little restaurant. When he got his bill he was annoyed at the price. He called the waiter and said:

"Look here, I ate only one leg of that chicken, yet you charge me for the whole fowl. How's that?"

"That is the rule here, sir."

"Thank goodness I didn't order a beefsteak, then!"

"It Is Achieved"

J. E. W. writes from Berlin a story which might be headlined "It is achieved":

Berlin—"It is achieved." What a story could lie behind those words! A sense of something attempted, something done, and then a well-deserved repose.

These were the words which the Berliners recently recalled when they heard of the passing of Francois Haby, once Court Hairdresser to Emperor Wilhelm II. Times have changed, mustaches are for the time being out of fashion; but what a success it was when the Berliner could proudly announce that the vexed problem of how a well-developed mustache could stand the stress and strain of a soup course, and all other courses of a gala dinner without turning a hair had been solved!

"It is achieved!"

His was the invention of the mustache with the bristles turning sharply upwards at right angles, and so preserving the facial symmetry under all conditions. And when it was tested and not found wanting, Herr Haby proudly declared, "Es ist erreicht" (It is achieved)!

What an ungrateful world in which a new fashion abolished both mustache and right-angled ends!

E. B. H. and J. A. M.

Sunset Silhouette

Monitor Camera Club From John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Another interesting thing is whether McCarthy lists Bergen as a dependent or vice versa.

Des Moines Register: Geneva, they say, has become a sort of Mecca of amateur photographers. In the absence of a darkroom, the league outlook would do nicely.

St. Louis Star-Times: One of the easiest things to understand and the hardest to learn is that the time to save money is when you've got some.

Washington Post: "I would like to remind you that a politician is a human being," said a politician over the radio last evening. That's just like a politician—always bragging.

Toronto Star: Homework is being vigorously criticized. And with good reason. How can children respect parents when the parents can't get the answer that's in the back of the book?

Daily Anecdote

Reverse English

One of the difficult problems encountered by Thomas A. Edison was that of gauging the public taste in regard to phonograph records.

For some time after the phonograph was invented Edison used to pass upon the merits of the records; and after hearing them he would mark them "good," "fair," or "rotten"—according to his expectation of their popularity.

Matters did not turn out quite as he had anticipated; and as time went on it became quite evident that the records marked "rotten" always made a hit with the public.

"Now," said Edison, after some experience, "all I have to do is to mark a bit of music 'rotten' and the factory works overtime to supply the demand."

Jest a Minute

"Just wait outside, Mr. Van Pelt, and I'll have your suit pressed in a jiffy!"

In Lighter Vein

Progress

"Do you believe in evolution?"

"No, sir. Where I came from doesn't bother me. It's where I'm going."

Where He Will See It

Young Copy-Writer: "This ad. is going to keep the wolf away from my door!"

Advertising Manager: "Not unless you hang it on the door knob."

The Compliment

"What do you think of my work with the camera?" asked the young man, an enthusiastic amateur photographer.

"It's splendid in its way," replied the girl. "It's better than any of the professional caricaturists could do, I'm sure."—Tit-Bits.

The Wrong Paper

"I want to advertise for a man," said the stately lady, approaching the "situations vacant" department of the local newspaper. "I want to get a man to carry coals in the winter, keep up the fires, shovel snow, mow the lawn, sprinkle it, tend the flowers, mind the children, wash the dishes, sweep the front, run errands, and all that sort of work. In short, I want a man who will always be about the place and can be called upon for any kind of hard work. He must be sober and trustworthy, of good appearance, not over thirty—"

"Excuse me, madam," interrupted the clerk at the desk. "We do not accept matrimonial advertisements."—Answers.

Quotation for Today

TO BE polite is to do and say
The kindest things in the kindest way.
—TITTERINGTON

Somesense Rhymes

How dear to my heart were desires to sprinkle
The old parlor carpet to rid me of doubts
As to whether the pattern would quicken and twinkle
And flourish with crops of select Brussels sprouts.

Longer

A small child on her first day at school was found in tears by the teacher. When the teacher asked what was wrong the child sobbed: "They say I've got to stay here until I'm fourteen."

The teacher smiled and said: "There's nothing to cry about. You're lucky. I've got to stay here until I'm sixty-five!"—Sydney Bulletin.

Making It Hot for Elman

A number of years ago Mischa Elman went to hear his remarkable young rival, Jascha Heifetz, the then 18-year-old Russian violinist, at a New York recital. After the marvelous playing, the house went wild with excitement. Then the wonderful boy artist played again, and once more the audience went almost frantic with enthusiasm.

This time Elman took out a handkerchief, wiped the perspiration from his face and, turning to Leopold Godowski, the pianist, said:

"Hot here, very hot; don't you think so?"

"No," replied Godowski, "not for pianists."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Money From Old Magazines

A pleasant way to earn pin money is provided by discarded magazines. Collect them from friends. Offer the superintendents of apartment houses five cents more a 100 pounds than the usual price. Take the books apart. Put the continued stories together by fastening with brass fasteners or cord. Do the same with short stories, putting five in a set. Put articles together in sets so that the subject matter all covers the same ground, as gardening, household, etc.

You can either rent these books or sell them if you put on cardboard covers in attractive designs.
—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

With the Inventors

Ornamental Radiator

Can it be that there is a trend away from the more conventional radiator design? There are limitless ideas in the bird family—or, for that matter, in the animal family. The pioneer in this field seems to be Mikola Stefanczyk, Hamtramck, Mich., who was awarded U. S. Patent 2,055,392 for this peacock radiator design.

Did You Ever Wonder

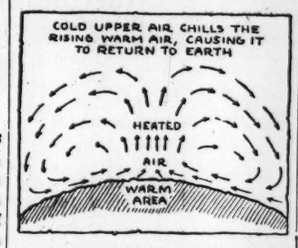
Why There Are So Many Windy Days In Early Spring?

Before we can understand why March is such a blusterer, it is first necessary to refresh our memory as to what causes winds in general. There are many factors which influence the nature, speed, and direction of winds; but, primarily, winds are caused by unequal heating of the air.

A wood fire demonstrates clearly that heated air rises, for we can see the smoke ascend. When the heated air over a warm part of the earth rises, heavier and cooler air tends to move in to take its place; and the steeper the temperature gradient, the greater the wind velocity.

In summer at the seaside it is sometimes observed that during the day the breeze blows in from the sea, but at night the wind reverses its direction and blows offshore. This is because the land becomes hotter than the sea by day, and cooler than the sea by night, the air in each case moving toward the warmer area.

March is inclined to be the stormiest month in the northern hemisphere, because at that season the Arctic temperatures are extremely low and the south part of the temperate zone is warming rapidly under the influence of the north-moving sun. This increasing warmth meets the huge mass of frigid air over Canada and the Great Lakes. Great temperature differences



strengthen air movements. In March the contrast of warm and cold areas is strong, causing brisk winds.

There is no particular basis for considering it a definite rule that "if March comes in like a lion, it will go out like a lamb" or vice versa. However, atmospheric conditions in that month are usually such as to produce contrasting periods of roaring tempests and balmy days of calm, which may or may not coincide with the beginning and end of the calendar month.

—W. P. Keasbey

(Question sent in by G. M. M., Chicago)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fishing Party

Hide 50 or more cardboard fish in various parts of the house; then tell the guests that you are inviting them to angle on the indoor lakes for the next 30 minutes.

If you use 50 fish, mark every 10 with a different name, as: salmon, shark, bass, haddock, sardine. Each salmon found counts 2 points, shark 3 points, bass 4 points, haddock 5 points, and sardine 10 points.

When the fishing party is ended, have the fish caught by each guest counted by points. The one with the most points wins.—Delaplane H., Evansville, Ind.

Purpose

The everyday cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration and its hand a regular motion.—Longfellow.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reunion at the Pier

(Santa Monica Evening Outlook)

Santa Monica, Calif.

A cat recently sent Santa Monica lifeguards speeding out to sea on a rescue mission, in their harbor patrol boat, Palma Kai. The circumstances, even for the lifeguard service, were a bit unusual, Capt. George Watkins admitted.

The cat, Watkins explained, last week selected an apparently abandoned boat on the lower deck of the pier as the new home for her family, finding a snug little nest far up in the dark in the bow of the craft.

All went well, according to the lifeguard chief, until the mother cat left her young to prowl the pier for any tidbits of fish she might be able to snatch.

At the same time, the owner of the boat appeared, lowered it into the water and made off for a day's fishing near the big fishing barge off Santa Monica Canyon. He was, it appeared, just about the only person who did not know anything about the new cat family.

First news of the disaster came to the guards when they heard the big cat whining and crying as she discovered her kittens, her nest, and her boat suddenly gone from the pier. Finally, the guards could stand it no longer and started up the big engines of the Palama Kai. Driving great plumes of white spray before it, the rescue craft under the command of Rey Hutchinson set out to find the missing boat, cutting long lines of foam across the bay until the missing boat finally was located.

Asked whether he had some kittens aboard his boat, an amazed fishermen was inclined to doubt the sanity of Santa Monica lifeguards, until they directed him where to search. Discovered, the kittens were transferred to the Palama Kai in a bucket, to be restored a few minutes later to the mother cat for one of the happiest reunions ever seen on the pier.

How to Love Another

Be kin' to yo'self—else how can you know
What's de way to be kin' to anudder?
De Lawd's love fo' you in yo' own face mus' glow:
Love yo'self right—an' you'll love yo' brudder.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Former Officer a Substitute

Question: A Reader, filling a first year of a three-year term is frequently absent, requiring a substitute. In each case, the substitute has been the one who filled the office during the immediately preceding term. No limitation in membership or of any other kind prevents selection of some other member. Is this a violation of the bylaws?

Answer: The substitute is not an officer and evidently is selected each time as occasion arises. Therefore, there is no apparent violation of the bylaws or parliamentary law. Without a definite rule in the bylaws covering it, this question is one of that large number which must be handled according to the best interests of all concerned and as agreed upon by the majority of the members.

If the absences are frequent, and if a majority of members feel that there should be "rotation" among those who substitute, a resolution could be adopted directing the board to observe that in appointing substitutes. It is presumed, of course, that the bylaws in this case do not set aside the fundamental of review or direction by the membership.

Everest

The recent article on this year's expedition to conquer Mount Everest recalls the fact that this mountain was not at first realized to be the world's highest.

During a survey in the middle of last century, a new peak in the Himalayas was noted and was given the name Peak XV. In 1852, an official hurried into the Surveyor-General's room in Calcutta with the news that Peak XV, measured 29,002 feet, and was the highest in the world. It was called Everest, after Sir George Everest, who had been in charge of the Survey.—Glasgow Evening Citizen.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Is talk cheap? Well—today's cryptogram gives a few facts on the subject.

AZQ, JKQLJNQ OJP AJSTU VXL AYX ZXCLU XCA XV QKQLD AYQPAD-VXCL, JA AZQ LJAQ XV XPQ ZUPELQE YXLEU J OFPCAQ.

Letter Multiplication

The 10 letters in this letter-multiplication problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But, try solving it arithmetically.

BAKO
× R
NKNLN
UARNB
OWBNE

ORBWRAN

Letter Juggling

Two different nine-letter words can be formed from the nine letters given below. Use all nine letters in each word:

AEGILMNNT

What Are the Numbers?

The difference between 2 numbers is 3. If twice the square of the larger is added to 3 times the smaller, the sum is 56. What are the numbers?

Fun With Synonyms

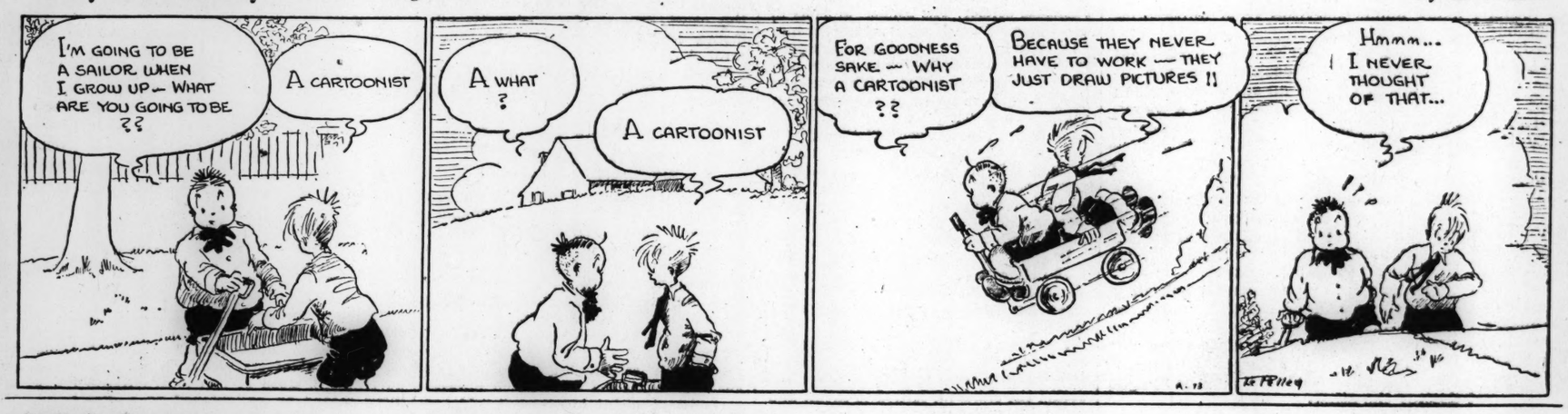
Another list of 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	busy	dynamic	
2	careless	inadequate	
3	serene	active	1
4	captivating	conventional	
5	deficient	powerful	
6	deliberate	tranquil	
7	effective	charming	
8	economical	heedless	
9	formal	intentional	
10	strong	thrifty	

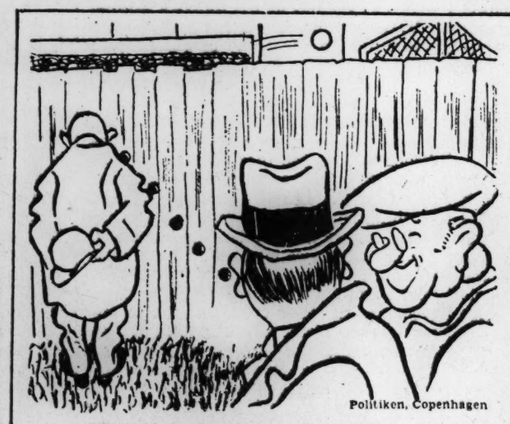
(Answers Appear On This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Heigh-Ho*

By Le Pelley


I'M GOING TO BE A SAILOR WHEN I GROW UP— WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO BE ??
A CARTOONIST
A WHAT ?
A CARTOONIST
FOR GOODNESS SAKE — WHY A CARTOONIST ??
BECAUSE THEY NEVER HAVE TO WORK — THEY JUST DRAW PICTURES !!
Hmmm... I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT...

Culled Comics—*From Denmark, England, America, and Switzerland*

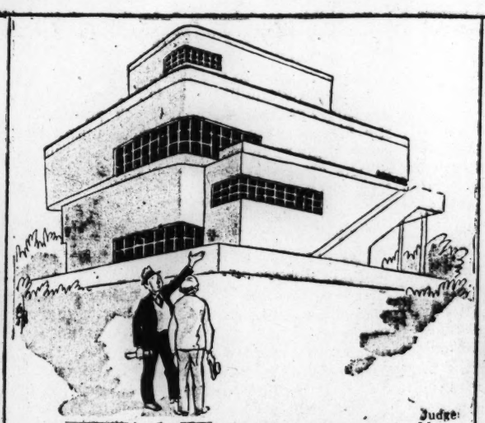


Politiken, Copenhagen

"The old chap's been keen on football ever since he was a little boy."

Tit-Bits

Stage Strong-Man (to suitor): "I presume you are prepared to support my daughter in the manner to which she is accustomed!"



Judge

"I could have rented it this morning if I had known how to get inside."

Schweizer Illustrierte, Zofingen

"I made this from a recipe I heard over the wireless." "Hum! It's about time we got a new set!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The average man talks for two hours out of every twenty-four, at the rate of one hundred words a minute.

Letter Multiplication:
UNWORKABLE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Juggling: Alignment, lamenting.

What Are the Numbers?: 2 and 5.

Fun With Synonyms: Busy—active; careless—heedless; serene—tranquil; captivating—charming; deficient—inadequate; economical—thrifty; formal—conventional; deliberate—intentional; effective—dynamic; strong—powerful.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Subsidizing Depression

WITH one hand the Roosevelt Administration is working to make peace with the public utilities and encourage investment in a field which might be the starter for business recovery. The RFC is planning federal loans for utility construction. The SEC is trying to work out the holding company act so as to damage as little as possible companies which must be disentangled. The TVA is negotiating for purchase of private holdings subject to its competition.

This whole effort seems to be to limit government competition, establishing conditions of certainty and prospects for reasonable profit on investments. Under such conditions there is hope that billions of dollars and thousands of men would be employed in delayed construction of needed power plants and transmission lines. This has seemed the most promising kind of pump priming.

But with its other hand the Administration is pushing a spending-lending bill which would give cities PWA funds up to 45 per cent of the cost of municipal electric plants. Thus it is subsidizing governmental competition in the very same field in which it is trying to remove fears of government competition and encourage private investment.

This is not fair yardstick competition. It is setting up governmental monopoly, blocking recovery investment, and subsidizing the destruction of present utility values. If that is what the left hand means, why not let the right hand know it? Or if that is not what the Administration's policy in Congress means, why not explain to the country?

Predestination

FROM Meridian, Miss., comes news that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, meeting there, has voted to omit a section of its confession of faith which read:

> By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.

This doctrine has been a source of fear and discouragement to those who read it as teaching the futility of individual effort. It is well that such a misconception should give way to a truer sense of God's love and justice.

Ezekiel wrote, "Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die? saith the Lord God: and not that he should return from his ways, and live?" (Ezek. 18:23). And Jesus described the universality of the opportunity for salvation when he said, "This is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life" (John 6:40).

P. R. for Massachusetts?

AWAITING Governor Hurley's signature today is the bill which would allow Massachusetts cities, exclusive of Boston, to adopt the Proportional Representation-City Manager form of government.

This is a good bill. It has been carefully worked out in accordance with the best models available and in conformity with Bay State laws. Governor Hurley did not sign it last year pending approval by the special legislative commission on taxation and public expenditures. This approval has now been given.

It provides for election of a City Council and of a School Committee by Proportional Representation (a mode of voting singularly immune to machine manipulations). The Council elects a Mayor from its membership and the Mayor becomes chairman of the School Committee. The Council chooses a city manager and this executive then is responsible for carrying through the policies laid down by the Council.

This plan has brought encouraging results to such cities as Cincinnati, Toledo, Hamilton, Ohio, and to Wheeling, W. Va.

Governor Hurley should not hesitate to sign it forthwith and Massachusetts cities seeking efficiency in government and lowered tax rates will do well to examine the possibility of putting it into effect. There is food for thought comparing Toledo's $14.42 tax rate with, say, Worcester's $37.20; or Wheeling's $10.52 with Newton's $28.40; or Cincinnati's $15.10 with Springfield's $32.40.

Stitches in Time

SECRETARY HULL'S conversations with educators on inter-American cultural relations bear promise both in the caliber of officials who were present, and in the announced objectives. Especially imperative is the plan to supply books on the United States in low-priced editions. More translations into Spanish are needed.

There is encouragement in finding the Carnegie Corporation, the Carnegie Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, and leading educators meeting with the Pan American Union and the Federal Bureau of Education to work out an integrated cultural program. The recent Monitor series on Latin America indicated that timely action to weave friendships within the Americas offers more dividends for peace than any comparable opportunity before the American peoples.

Previews—1914, 1938

HAD the shooting of an archduke at Sarajevo showed as plainly as has the shooting of two obscure Sudeten Germans on a forbidden road in Czechoslovakia how the European nations would line up in case of war, the history of our times might have been written differently.

In 1914:

France and Russia were allied. And it was foreseeable that Russia would concern herself with Serbia's difficulties. But what were Britain's commitments? So carefully guarded from publicity were they that only a small inner circle of the British Cabinet, possibly a sixth of its membership, knew. Italy? The Triple Alliance based a presumption that Italy would aid Germany and Austria-Hungary.

In 1938:

France is obligated by treaty to defend Czechoslovakia against unprovoked attack. Russia has defensive alliances with both France and Czechoslovakia. British commitments to France have been widely publicized; not until the World War was more than half over were British-French military plans so well co-ordinated as they are now before war has become even a probability. Italy? The Rome-Berlin axis may preserve Italian neutrality in the event of war, which, from Germany's point of view, is less than the Triple Alliance was designed to do.

But would the British Government look upon Czechoslovakia as another Belgium? A possibly unwitting answer was the advice last week end of the British Ambassador to Berlin that British subjects resident in Germany should send their women and children home. Withdrawal of that advice a few hours later may serve to temper Czech enthusiasm, since it may have been issued without approval of the Foreign Office. But the significance of the advice will not be lost in Berlin or Rome.

Indeed, the Italian capital was source of a hint that must have been welcome at Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay. Il Duce's censors have let the world know, via the foreign correspondents, that Premier Mussolini's Genoa speech about the dictatorships "marching together to the end" is not to be taken too literally in connection with a general war over Czechoslovakia. A benevolent neutrality is the most Germany is to expect from Italy in such circumstances.

But there are as many reasons as there are natural strains on the Rome-Berlin axis why Germany might not feel she could long depend on Italy's neutrality. No doubt Berlin would have to purchase it with many a surrender of economic advantage and political influence in Central Europe. And especially at those points where Germany has been acquiring them at Italy's expense even while both countries have been ostensibly engrossed with common aims.

Although the Hodza-Henlein conversations on the Sudeten German minority question appear to have struck a snag, the 1938 preview should be clear enough to prevent a recurrence of 1914.

Officials Are People

WIDELY and correctly hailed as a highly important turning point in Supreme Court reasoning is the decision holding that the salaries of employees of the New York Port Authority are subject to taxation by the Federal Government. The opinion by Mr. Justice Stone narrows sharply the immunity hitherto enjoyed not only by state and municipal officials, but by employees of many public activities from universities to water works.

In fact, it will take some close legal hairsplitting if the decision does not result in a reversal of an earlier one which confirmed the tax exemption of a waterworks engineer. An interesting key phrase is contained in the opinion by Mr. Justice Roberts deciding in favor of the taxability of receipts from a state university football game. He held that such an exhibition "is not such a function of state government as to be free from the burden of a nondiscriminatory tax laid on all admissions" to amusements.

The emphasis on a "nondiscriminatory tax" makes an important distinction from century-old precedent in which Chief Justice Marshall held a state could not tax the instrumentalities of the Federal Government, or vice versa, lest one might destroy the other.

Now, if a state or the Federal Government applies a uniform tax not alone to public employees but to all citizens alike, there is no reason in common sense or fairness why it should not apply to those citizens who hold public office. The court probably cannot extend the law this far by interpretation—it narrows the field of exemption to those performing a function "essential to the continued existence of the state government"—but legislation or a constitutional amendment to authorize such uniform and nondiscriminatory taxation would be sound.

It is true that this policy might expose public officials, state or national, to the hazard of having half their salary taken away by the National Government and the other half by the state government—if that was what was happening to other citizens under the overlapping taxation so often pointed out. But if that is a hazard to which the ordinary citizen is potentially exposed, there is the more reason why officials should know how it feels.

The O'Brien Annual

Book News of the Day

THE annual Edward J. O'Brien collection of short stories is, in a way, a barometer of magazine fiction. Whether it shows the kind of fiction that the public likes, or the kind that editors think the public likes, or the kind that Mr. O'Brien thinks the public has best reason for liking, is a question that might be raised by any who may not agree that Mr. O'Brien always chooses the best of the stories published in American magazines during the year. But his collection is still regarded as an indicator.

If we take THE BEST SHORT STORIES, 1938 (Houghton Mifflin. $2.50), as a token of significant aspects of life at the present time, we must admit that the glass is steadily continuing to fall. Men out of work, families out of homes, mental and physical unfortunates, a broken idyl, an idyl in the act of being broken, violence and catastrophe, war, and more men out of work—these are the portions of life about which the greater number of these stories is built.

That may not be what the collection is meant to show. Perhaps it ought to be read merely as a pointer to stories that have met the two tests that Mr. O'Brien always applies in his selection—the test of substance and the test of form. How far has the writer transformed his facts by imaginative persuasion into living truth? In other words, has he made you believe, for the time you are reading the story, that these things actually happened? And has he made something beautiful and satisfying in form out of his materials? The thirty stories in this volume do, in the editor's opinion, unite genuine substance and artistic form. He does not necessarily mean that they are great stories, but only that they are worth being republished.

A good example of imaginative persuasion is that by which Robert Ayre in "Mr. Sycamore" compels his readers to believe, at least for the moment, that a postman could decide to be a tree, and become one. It is an actual fact that Mr. Ayre, by his calm assumption that this thing was done, does persuade us that John Gwilt planted himself ankle-deep in his backyard and turned himself into a sycamore. It is no tragedy, either, but a satisfying and thoroughly intelligent process. The barometer rose for the space of that story.

The story by the writer to whom Mr. O'Brien dedicates the volume is the very nadir of tragedy—"Christ in Concrete," by Pietro di Donato. The dedication is deserved, for the author's facts are only too significant of what might happen to workmen when a greedy contractor skimps on the foundations of a building, and the author's mood of tender, genial pity is skillfully conveyed.

Mr. O'Brien's collection is not the only short story barometer. There is also "The O. Henry Memorial Award" annual, now edited by Harry Hansen. It is interesting to see that in five instances Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Hansen settled upon the same stories: "Last Meeting," by William March; "To Those Who Wait," by Elick Moll; "The Spaniard," by Prudencio de Pereda; "Pro Arte," by Allan Seager, and "Christmas Gift," by Robert Penn Warren.

W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Snapshots From China

INTO a Chinese shop one evening went an American man. He was the good natured, serious-minded, always-trying-to-help-someone-type. As he paused at the counter he rubbed elbows with a Japanese soldier. The soldier, anxious to practice his English, at once greeted him as a friend. After exchanging a few sentences, the American turned to the soldier with the question, "Why do you come over here and kill all these nice Chinese boys? They are good boys and I liked them. Why do you kill them?"

At first the soldier pretended not to understand and asked to have the question repeated. Then with a baffled look he moved toward the door, saying as he went, "I don't know. You ask the captain, maybe the captain knows." . . .

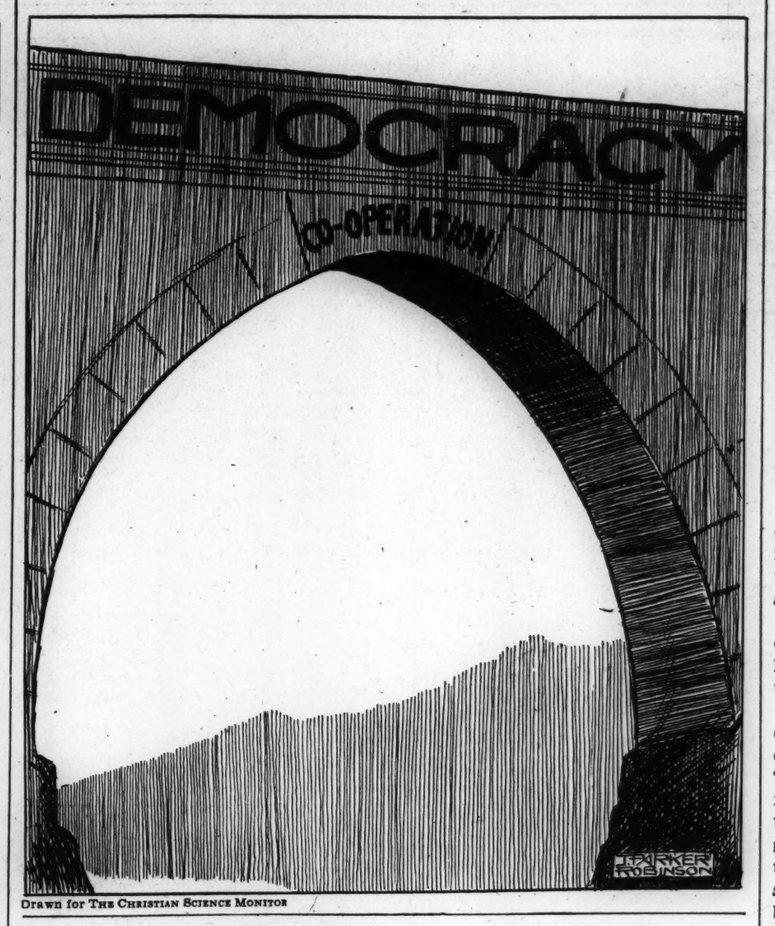
In a Chinese sweetshop sat three Chinese children. Their bright eyes followed the kitten with which they were playing. They should all have been in school but the schools were closed now.

The shop door opened and a Japanese soldier entered. With fear the shopkeeper watched him come forward. The soldier, seeing the children, turned to them; and the astonished father saw that his eyes were wet. Taking the hand of one of the terrified children, the soldier said, "I have children at home. I don't want to fight the Chinese, I want to go home to my children."

Then, turning to the father, he sobbed, "I'm a merchant like yourself. For three months I've had to bear arms against the Chinese. I'm a peace-loving man. I don't want to fight!" And he rushed out of the store.—From *Harper's Magazine*, New York.

Peace Nations Can Prevent War

Any group of States that included the British Empire and America, not to speak of France and its Empire, if it agreed to refuse mineral supplies to any Power guilty of aggression, could impose an almost irresistible obstacle to the outbreak of war or almost certain defeat on any country from which supplies were withheld by concerted action. Such possibilities should be exhaustively explored.—*Spectator*, London.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Co-operation—Keystone to Democracy

In conjunction with its current series, "Let's Examine Democracy," the Monitor has asked eminent Americans for their views on how democracy can be improved and herewith presents another symposium of responses.

By Owen D. Young

We are all fighting among ourselves about the distribution of a national pot of wealth which is inadequate to do the job which we seek to have done.

Capital wants safety of principal and reasonable earning power, which is only another way of saying that it wants stability in our economic and political situations, particularly in the field of currency.

Labor wants increased wages, the security of a job and guarantees against want resulting from sickness, incapacity and old age.

Farmers want the opportunity of producing large crops without such deterioration in price as to ruin their reasonable income.

We all want to balance our economy not only so that it will be fair between the different groups, such as agricultural, industrial and service workers, but so that it shall be adequate in amount to enable each group to maintain a high standard of living, and in total to have purchasing power sufficient to exhaust our capacity to produce in all fields.

The fact about it is that our present national income, or any income that we have ever had, is inadequate to do the job that we want done. We should therefore be devoting ourselves to the problem of vastly increasing the national income. Once we make headway on that constructive job we shall get much greater cohesion in all groups in our national life.

So long, however, as we maintain a tug of war, trying to stretch a canvas over an area which it is too small to cover, each group seeking to get more coverage at the expense of another, we shall have animosity and bitterness and disintegration. It is the latter which spells the ruin of democracy.

If the people of this nation cannot retain sufficient coherence so that they can work together, then there will be no cure for the disorder which comes from disintegration except force. When voluntary action of individuals has to surrender to the force of government in the complicated field of economics, then democracy will surrender to Fascism or Communism.

A united determination to suspend our present paralyzing struggle and a united effort to increase and distribute our goods and services are sorely needed.

Reform—Handmaiden of Democracy

By Charles Chaplin

The meaning of the word Democracy has wide scope, and in a complex civilization such as ours we can only adhere to it in spirit and general principle. Its present form may be inadequate to the progress of modern America, and constitutional changes be deemed necessary.

Since the World War, both psychological and economic forces have been at work and have evinced to the world that its capitalistic system is not functioning adequately. As no one seems to have the exact panacea for curing its ailments, legislative means of trial and error should be tolerated.

Economic processes tend toward centralizing capital. In defense of this, labor is becoming more organized. These factions opposing each other and growing more militant endanger democracy. The exigencies of modern civilization demand measures of radical reform.

Opposition to such measures at this time may subject the will of the people to a dictatorship. Reform, which endeavors to benefit the majority of the people, will keep alive democracy. Unanimity of purpose is the vitality of a government, inactivity (not error) the sign of its decadence.

Therefore, to safeguard democracy we must unanimously support the reform measures of an administration which the people of its own free will have elected.

Needed: A Strong Minority Party

By Richard H. Sanger
Republican National Committee

Among the many factors which are necessary to make democracy function effectively none is more important than a strong minority party. It is possible to trace many of the ills which have beset this country since the World War to the fact that most of the time since then we have lacked such a group.

As the Republicans became more and more powerful during the 1920's they became intellectually lazy; they failed to keep step with the times. Such phrases as "unemployment insurance," "old-age pensions," "regulation of the security markers," "maternity benefits" and "collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing," were coming into the vocabularies of nations throughout the world. But the Republican leaders with a few outstanding exceptions, sat back in the comfort of ever-increasing majorities. A strong minority would have forced action and cushioned the last depression.

Four years passed and another party dominated America. This time the lack of a resolute minority produced a different set of evils. Freed from the balance wheel of a strong minority, the Democratic Party followed a path of impractical reform and unsound experimentation. The result has been worse than the contented inactivity of the Republicans.

If our democracy is to function successfully, we must have a minority party, not strong enough to block the will of the majority, but sufficiently strong to keep the majority on its toes.

Good City Government Essential

By Arthur B. Langlie
Mayor of Seattle, Washington

Historically, the reforms, the revolutions, the thought and culture of the nation have almost always had their origin or impetus in the cities. This is as true in America today as it was in the great days of Athens, Rome, and Paris. As New York, Chicago, and a hundred other cities go—so goes the nation. As these cities raise or lower their standards of government—so is raised or lowered the standard of state and of national government. Good or bad local government means an enlightened or a discouraged citizenry which, in turn, has a direct influence on the attitude and efforts of officials at the nation's capital.

If, then, democracy is to function more efficiently and effectively in America, we must first see to it that our cities are well governed, that widespread dissatisfaction, born of corrupt or antiquated city government, does not get a foothold. At our city halls we must weed out the dishonest and the incapable public official and permit only those to continue in public life and to tread the road to Washington, who have proven that they really believe in, and honor, democracy. Above all else, we must, by the administration of our cities, set the moral tone and fiber of our citizens, teach them to recognize the good from the bad, to appreciate the blessings of our form of government, and to be forever vigilant in its defense. Having done so, we can be assured that our national democracy can successfully meet the challenge of the dictatorships, and shall survive after they have waned and disappeared.

The Wide Horizon

Conciliation at the Throttle

By Ralph W. Cessna

CHICAGO

IN SPITE of all the shouting and table pounding that go on when railroad employers and employees get together to fight out wage and working problems, there's a surprising amount of underlying respect and good feeling. When they're bargaining they call each other names and make all sorts of extravagant claims and charges. But get one from either side alone, and encourage him to talk about the other side "off the record." There's a different story.

"Oh, they're good fellows really," said one union official to me recently, referring to a group of railroad officials with whom he and other trades representatives had been negotiating.

"They're for the most part a fine lot of men," said a railroad president to me later, referring to the union representatives.

The public usually hears, though, only what is intended for public consumption—for bargaining purposes. The bargaining instinct is too strong for the buyer to let the seller know that he thinks his merchandise is good and that he'll really pay more than he's offering if he has to. It seems to be inherent in this bargaining between labor and employer that each must claim that the other is all wrong, without a virtue or right, and with only the basest of motives.

Underneath, though, there's that real respect, which one union leader even expanded, in his description of a certain railroad president, into "admiration."

Right now the two seem to be more or less at each other's throats. Each side knows, though, what the other's problems and rights are. Each side knows that the other fellow is really intelligent and fundamentally fair and honest.

They will, as they have in the past, fight with almost every weapon available. But it is very significant that railroad strikes are practically unknown. There has been but one in the United States since 1920, and that was a short-lived affair on a small southern road. The fact that these people, with all their apparent animosity and pessimism, always come out with some kind of agreement is due first to this fundamental mutual respect, and second to the manner of origin and operation of the Railway Labor Act, which has in practice served to create and facilitate that very respect.

Labor and employer got together and worked out that law themselves and then pushed it to enactment. Not being something which one side has sought, as one labor leader says, "to shove down the throats of the other," the law has from the start brought the fullest cooperation from each side. It has not only brought settlements of disputes without violence, or in fact even mild disturbance, but has naturally encouraged a mutual confidence. Mutual respect has grown up simply because that's what comes when fear and suspicion are eliminated. The two have grown to know each other and each other's problems.

The effectiveness of conciliation machinery which originates in joint action, and which only in minor disputes imposes the legal obligation of arbitration regardless of the desires of either or both sides, is seen in the fact that the recommendations of federal authority are invariably accepted. Neither side, for example, must accept the recommendations of a last-resort fact-finding board appointed by the President. The only obligation is to wait thirty days before doing anything. In practice, though, the decisions of such authority—with the one exception mentioned—have been accepted with good grace. What is more important, rarely have controversies had to go up to such a board. Troubles have usually been ironed out, still without the obligation to accept decisions or recommendations, shortly after intervention of the mediation board.

It surely bespeaks something for the type of machinery that it can run things without the need of a legal ax hanging over the heads of one or other of the disputants. The machinery itself has developed and encouraged that mutual respect and confidence which has led to the comparatively harmonious and effective working of the machinery.

The element injected into the situation now, not present when the wage matter has come up in the past, is the backing of the labor group by a sympathetic Federal Government. It was this situation which rail employers claim influenced them to offer the wage rise they did last year, and which may influence resistance to the present move for a cut, but there is a basic moral attitude built up over the years which must be reckoned with. No strike, no trouble, and an equitable settlement can be looked for.